Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 18TH JULY 1827. No. 1937.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
26th day of April 1827.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by a virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the Suit of HORMASJEE BOMANJEE ..... *Plaintiff.*
NANABHOY NOWROJEE ..... *Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Saturday the 28th Instant at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to Sale, by Public Outcry at the Sheriff's Office the above named Defendants undivided one ninth part or Share of the undermentioned landed Estate: further particulars of the said property may be known on application at this office.

1 Large Dwelling House with three Shops Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances, Situated within the Town walls No. 33 and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to PESTONJEE BOMONJEE

1 Chaul or Range Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances Situated within the Town walls Containing 6 apartments with Stable No. 33 behind the said House.

1 Chaul or Range Containing 6 apartments Covered with Tiles Ditto do. No. 33 of ditto.

1 Dwelling House with 5 Grain Shops Covered with Tiles Situated within the Town walls No. 35 and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to MERWANJEE CURSETJEE.

1 Dwelling House Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances Situated within the Town walls No. 41 and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to NOWROJEE SORABJEE.

1 Chaul or Range Containing 6 apartments Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances Situated within the Town walls No. 4 and in the neighbourhood of a Part belonging to Sett MANOCJEE NOWROJEE CHARITY.

1 Chaul or Range Containing 9 apartments Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances Situated within the Town walls No. 406 and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to MANOCJEE MUNCHERJEE.

1 Chaul or Range Containing 9 apartments Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances, Situated within the Town walls and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to ARABJEE FATAYA.

1 Piece of Ground called Sona Khattie without the Fort near of MOMBADAVIE.

1 Piece of Ground called Lansett near MOORLETHER SUMBOOS House at KHADUP on MANDAVIE ROAD.

1 Oart called Churney about 7 Wheels with 3 Wells and 3 Houses Covered with Tiles Situated at Pallow or Public BREACH CANDY ROAD.

1 Oart called Chowpatty about 2 Wheels with a small House Situated without the Town walls and in the neighbourhood of a Oart belonging to DHACKJEE DADAJEE.

1 Piece of Hill called Chur Situated at Malabar Hill and in the neighbourhood of a Hill belonging to HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE WADYA.

10 Parts of Batty Ground Containing about 150 Beds Situated at Race Course or BELLASIS ROAD.

3 Parts of Salt Batty Ground Situated do. and in the neighbourhood of a Salt Batty Ground belonging to NUSSERWANJEE WADYA.

1 Piece of Ground Containing two Sticks and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to FURDONJEE SORABJEE within the Fort.

1 Oart called Churney about two Wheels with a House Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated without the Eort walls at No. 8 COOREVERBOY WALLEY and in the neighbourhood of Mr, HIGGS'S STABLES.

1 Oart called Churney about 4 Wheels with two Houses Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated without the Town walls No. CURSETJEE WALLEY and in the neighbourhood of an Oart belonging to HORMASJEE BOMONJEE WADYA.

1 Stable with Ground with its appurtenances situated within Fort and in the neighbourhood of the H. C. BUGDAH; this Stable will be sold seperate being the sole property of the said Defendant NANABHOY NOWROJEE.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
14th July, 1827.

શ્રી. મુમબઇની. જુડીકેટરની. શ્રુપરી પ્ર. કોરટમાંથી *

શરીફનુ. વેચાંણ *

ફીરમજજી. ખમંનજીની. ડીકરી. નાં નાંમાજ. નવરોજી. ઉપર. થાય છે *

ખબર. ફીમાંથી. આપીકિયજે.

તારીખ. ૨૮ મી. માહતા. જુલાઇ. મહીનાની. શનવારને. દીને. બપોર પછે. ૪ કલાકને. અમલે. ઉપર. કહેલા. જવાબ દેનારનો. ફેડલ. કહેલી. મુશકેલીમનનો. વગાર. વેચવો. કિ. ૯ મી. નાગા. અથવા. કીંમત. શરીફની. આપીશમો. જહેર. લીલાઉ. કરીને. વેચશે. તેહની. વીગત * કિ. ફેડલ. કહેલી. મીલકતનો. વીશે. બીજુ. જેમાં જ. પુછવું. હોકિ. શરીફની. આપીશમો. પુછમાથી. જાંણીમાગો. આવશે *

કિ. મોહડું. રેવાનુ. ઘર. નલીમાંથી. ઢાંકેલુ. તેહને. લગાતા. ૩ દુકાનો. શ્રુમાં. તથા. જેમાંજ. તેહને. લગાતુ. ફરતે * કિ. ઘર. તથા. દુકાનો. કોટમો. નંમબર. ૩૩ વાલુ. પેશતંનજ. બક્રમનજીનાં. ચેરની પડોશમાછે *

કિ. મોહડું. નલીમાંથી. ઢાંકેલી. કોટમો. તેહનેલગાતુ. જેમાંજ. ફરતે. શ્રુમાં. તે. મોહલીમો. ૬ ગાલા. તથા. તેહને. પછવાડે. કિ. નખેલોછે * કિ પર. નંમબર. ૩૩ નોછે *

કિલ્લકિ. બીજ. નંમબર. ૩૩ વાલી. ૬ ગાલાની. ચાલ. તથા. નખેલી * નલીમાંથી. ઢાંકેલા *

કિ. રેવાનુ. ઘર. કોટમો. નંમબર. ૩૫ વાલુ. નલીમાંથી. ઢાંકેલુ. તથા. તેહને. લગાતા. બાકીમાંના. ૫ દુકાન. શ્રુમાં. કિર. મેહરવાનજ. ખરશેદજીવાલા. ઘરની. પડોશમોછે *

કિ. રેવાનુ. ઘર. કોટમો. નંમબર ૪૧ વાલુ. તેહનિ. લગાતા. શામાનશ્રુમાં * કિર. નવરોજ. શીરાબજી. વાલા. ઘરની. પડોશમોછે *

કિ. મેહલી. નલીમાંથી. ઢાંકેલી. ૬ ગાલાની. કોટમો. તેપર. નંમબર. ૪ થીછે * કિ. મીલકત. શેઠ. માણેકજી. નવરોજી. ચારીટીની. વાડીની. પડોશમોછે *

કિ. ચાલ. ૯ ગાલાની. નલીમાંથી. ઢાંકેલીતેહને. લગાતા. શામાન. શ્રુમાં * કિ મીલકત. કોટમો. નંમબર. ૪૬ વાલી. માણેકજી. ફંમજેરજીનાં. ઘરની. પડોશમોછે *

કિ. ચાલ. ૯ ગાલાની. નલીમાંથી. ઢાંકેલી. તેહને. લગાતા. શામાન. શ્રુમાં * કિ મીલકત. કોટમો. મારવજી. પુનમીયાનાં. ઘરની. પડોશમોછે *

કિ. ઘટકો. લોકિનો. શીનાંખાટી. નામનોકોટખાડેર. મામાંદવી. માગલ છેને *

કિ. ઘટકો. લોકિનો. નામે. લાનશેટ મોરલીયર. શંકુનાં. ઘર. માગલ. ખડપ મથવા. માડવીનાં. રસતા. ઉપરછે *

કિ. વાડી. નામે. ચરની. માશરે. ૭ રૈટની. તેહને. લગાતા. ૩ કુવા. તથા. નલીમાંથી. ઢાંકેલા. ૩ ઘરો. શ્રુમાં * વાડી. શી. પાલવા. મથવા. ખીરીમ. ખાડીનાં મોટા. રસતા. ઉપરછે *

કિ. વાડી. નામે. ચોપાટી. માશરે. ૨ રૈટની. કિ. નાંખેલાં. ઘર. શ્રુમાં. કોટ ખાડેર. તથા. મારજી. દાદાજીની. વાડીની પડોશમોની *

કિ. કુંભારની. ઘટકો. નામે. ચીડ. વાલકેશ્વરનાં. કુંભાર. ઉપર. તથા. ફોરમજી. ખેમંનજી. વાડીમા. વાલા. કુંભારની. પાશે *

ખેતરની. લોકિનાં. ૧૦ ઘટકા. તેમધે માશરે. ૧૫૦ ગાલા * ખિતરો. ચોડદોડની. જગો. મથવા. ખેલાશીશનાં. રસતા ઉપરછે *

ખેતરની. લોકિનાં. ૩ ઘટકા. તેવજગો. ઉપર. તથા. નશરવાંનજી. વાડીમાનાં ખેતરની. પડોશમોનાં *

કિ. ઘટકો. લોકિનો. ૨ ઢાહીનો. કોટમો. પ્રરુજનજી. શીરાબજીનાં. ઘરની. પડોશમોનો *

કિ. વાડીનામે. ચરની. માશરે. ૨ રે રૂટની. કોટખાડેર. ખુવરખાઈ. વાલી * તથા. મીશતર. કીગશનાં. તબેલામોની. પડોશમોની. નલીમાંથી. ઢાંકેલી. નંમબર. ૮ વાલાં. કિ. ઘર. તથા. તેહને. લગાતા. શામાન. શ્રુમાં *

કિ. વાડી. નામે. ચરની. માશરે. ૪ રેહેટની. નલીમાંથી. ઢાંકેલા. ૨ ઘર. તથા. તેહને. લગાતા. શામાન. શ્રુમાં * નંમબર. ની. ખરશેદજી. વાલી * તથા. ફોરમજી. ખમંનજી. વાડીમાની. વાડીની. પડોશમોની *

કિ. તબેલો. લોકિ. તથા. તેહને. લગાતા. શામાન. શ્રુમાં. કોટમો. નામદાર. કંપનીનાં. જુગાદાની. પડોશમોનો * કિ. તબેલો. જવાબ. દેનાર. નાનાંનાકે. નવરોજનો. પીનાનીછે. તેથી. કરી. જુદો. વેચશે *

શ્રી. મુમબઇનાં. શરીફની. આપીશ
તારીખ. ૧૪ મી. જુલાઇ. ૧૮૨૭
કિ. લીગેટ.
ડીપીઉટી. શરીફ.

FOUND.

A BULL TERRIER BITCH, any Gentleman having lost one may see her, at the POLICE OFFICE near the JAIL.

H. GRAY.
MAGISTRATE OF POLICE,
CENTRE DIVISION.

BOMBAY,
14th July 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 80.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

Second Night of "Giovanni in London"

TO-MORROW THE 19TH INST.

In consequence of the rapturous applause with which it was received on the last night's performance.

WILL BE REPEATED

THE INFERNAL-OPERATIC EXTRAVAGANZA OF

GIOVANNI IN LONDON.

CHARACTERS AS BEFORE,

After which, by most particular desire,

A N.

Amateur will give his

REMINISCENCES.

OR

ETCHINGS OF

LIFE & CHARACTER,

PART 1ST.

INTRODUCTION—Monopolylogue—Charter House, Old Nathaniel—A little Learning &c. Friendly lecture on life. Mrs. Damper—Masquerade—Mr. Somno and Master Somno—An Imitation—Dover—Mr. Felix Fact—Tom Traveller, and Desert Islands-Cable Soliloquy—Irish Friends.

Song.—IRISH SCHOOL MASTER.

FOR England Ho'—Theatres—Mr. Elliston and Mr. Macready—Deep Distress—Richard without a Wig.

Song.—VAUXHALL GARDENS.

PART 2ND.

MR. PROSPER sanguine on the Times—Never give up—Mrs. Paulina Pry—Etchings of Friendship—Inventory of things taken under a distress—

Song.—PAWNBROKER'S SHOP

FRENCH Extraction—begin with a D—Teapot travelling—The Comedians umbrella.

Song.—MOULSY HURST.

TOM Traveller—Fact—Mrs. Pry—Cousin Damper.

FRIENDLY REMINISCENCES.

IN consequence of the great overflow, from every part of the Theatre, on the evening of the last representation, whereby many families were deprived of their places, and others obliged to quit the Theatre, it is earnestly requested, that servants may be sent to secure seats as early as 5 o'clock Tomorrow Evening, by which means, it is trusted, every inconvenience may be avoided

Tickets and places to be had at the Box Office this day, and Tomorrow the 18th and 19th Instant, from 10 till 4.

To begin precisely at 7 o'Clock.

Bombay, 18*th July* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 19th Instant,

AT ONE O'CLCK,

(If not previously disposed of)

A FASHIONABLE

LONDON BUILT

CURRICLE,

AND HARNESS,

WITH A PAIR OF

CAPITAL HORSES,

SIX year old, height upwards of 14-2, of superior action, well broke in, very steady, and warranted sound.

Meadows Street, 18*th July* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 19th Instant,

CALCUTTA made Buggy Harness, Glass Earthenware, China Preserved Oranges, and a variety of other articles.

Meadows Street 18th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

On THURSDAY the 26th Instant,

THE REMAINDER

OF AN

Invoice

OF

CABINET-WARE.

COMPRISING Billiard balls, Ladies, Reticules Work boxes Ladie's and Gentlemen's Mahogamy Desks, Royal Oak Ditto Neplus ultra and Morocco Portfolios with patent Locks. Gentlemen's dressing Cases, Back gammon Tables Ebony Inkstands, Mahogany Tea Cadies with rich cut basons &c.

The above will be on view from Friday next.

Meadows Street 18th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A PORTABLE

COPYING MACHINE,

NEARLY NEW

PRICE Rs. 120.

Meadows Street, 18th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

A NEW LONDON BUILT

SHIGRAMPOE,

JUST IMPORTED

PRICE Rs, 3,500.

Meadows Street, 18th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION—

TWO PAIR OF ELEGANT

SILVER

Curry Dishes

WITH HOT WATER LINERS,

PRICE PER PAIR Rs. 350.

Meadows Street, 18th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

VELNOS ORIGINAL

VEGETABLE SYRUP.

Concentrated for the East Indies and other warm Climates.

PRICE PER BOTTLE

Rs. 20,

THE experience of Half a Century has proved this Mendicine to be the most innocent and effectual Alterative. It corrects, purifies, and sweetens the Blood; and those who are afflicted with Scrotula, Leprosy, Scurvy, Scorbutic Eruption, and many of those melancholy Diseases arising from impurity of the Blood and Juices; those who suffer from the Dissipations and Indiscretions of their Youth, or whose Constitutions are broken down and debilitated by Mercurial, Antimonial, or Arsenic Medicines should submit to a regular Course of the Vegetable Syrup. The Effect of this Medicine, principally on the insensible Perspirations, is such as not to interrupt either Business or Pleasure; it operates on the Animal Juices, and requires only the common Restraints of Moderation in Diet. It is dissolved in the Chyle of the Stomach, is conveyed by the Circulating Fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those Diseases which originate in vitiated Blood. It is a safe, though a powerful Substitute for Mercury, and removes those Evils which an unsuccessful Use of that Mineral occasions.

Meadows Street, 18th July 1827.

Advertisement.

THE District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, beg leave to inform the public that they have received their annual Supply of Bibles, Prayer Books, and the Books and Tracts on the Society's Ordinary and Supplemental Catalogue, together with some copies in 2 Vols. Octavo of Bishop Mant's Edition of the Book of Common Prayer, and a few Bibles and Prayer, Books in superior bindings sent out by the Book sellers.—The following are the prices at which the Society's Family Bible and Bishop Mants Prayer Book, are sold by he Committee.

Family Bible, large paper Russia..... 120 Rs.
Do....Medium....Do..... 80
Bp. Mants Prayer Book 4to large paper Russia..... 50
Do....Do.....Medium... 35.
Do.....Do.....2 Vols. 8vo. Russia Gilt..... 27
Do....Do....Do.... Calf 18

The Book-sellers Bibles may be had at Rs. 10 and the Prayer Books at Rs..... 6 and 8.

Application for Books are requested to be made to the Secretary, or to Mr. C. MARSHALL the Clerk at ST. THOMAS's CHURCH.

D. YOUNG,
SECRETARY.

Bombay, 17th July 1827.

HIGH CASTE

ARAB HORSES.

FROM

BAGDAD AND BABYLON.

THE attention of the Gentlemen of Bombay is particularly begged to be directed to a very select small Batch of High Caste ARAB HORSES collected in different parts of IRAK ARABIA by MONSIEUR RICCARDIS an ITALIAN Gentleman and Superior Officer of Cavalry of the late Napoloan, who in the Situation of Instructer General to the troops of the PACHA OF BAGDAD resided nearly 2 years in that province. It is the wish of Mr. RICARDIS to take Commissions from Gentlemen in Bombay and to make one or two annual visits to BAGDAD AND BUSSORAH.

The above Batch of HORSES to be seen at BYRAMJEE'S stables Bendy Bazar where M. RICCARDI will always be at hand to give every information regarding them.

BOMBAY,
16th *July* 1827.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Just Published by Messrs. PARBURY ALLEN and Co.

LONDON,

In 1 Vol. 4to,

TRAVELS FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND COMPREHENDING a Visit to the Burman Empire, and a Journey through Persia, Asia, Minor, European Turkey &c.

IN THE YEAR 1825-26.

Containing a Chronological Epitome of the late Military Transactions in Ava—an Account of the Proceedings of the present Mission, from the Supreme Government of India to the Court of Tehran—and a Summary of the Causes and Events of the existing War between Russia and Persia.

With Sketches of Natural History, Manners and Customs and illustrated with Maps and Coloured Lithographic Prints.

BY

JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER Esq. H. P. Late H. M. 18th Light Dragoons, and attached to the Suite of COLONEL MACDONALD KINNEIR K. L. S. Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Tehran.

In 1 Vol, 8vo.

SHIGURF NAMAH-I-VELAET,

Excellent Intelligence, concerning Europe being the TRAVELS of MIRZA ITESA MODEEN.

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE,

Translated from the Original Persian Manuscript into Hindoostanee with an English Version and Notes.

BY,

JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER Esq. H. P. Late H. M. 18th Light Dragoons &c.

WITH A PORTRAIT OF THE MIRZA.

This work it is presumed will not only prove interesting to the general Reader, but will also be a convenient Text Book for the Hindoostanee Student.

A CARD.

BORJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving Partner of the Firm of KEMPT and CO. takes this opportunity of publicly offering his very grateful acknowledgments, to such Gentlemen as have kindly and promptly remitted the Balances of their respective Accounts in conformity with the request preferred in the Advertisement which first appeared under date the 14th February last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UPWARDS of five Months having elapsed since the death of the late Mr. RODNEY KEMPT, of the Firm of KEMPT AND CO. without collection of debts having been made to any extent worth notice, although solicited in the most earnest manner, by Public Advertisement and private appeal; The Executors therefore beg to give this public notification, to persons indebted to the concern, that, if satisfactory arrangements are not made for the liquidation of their debts by parties attached to this Presidency, on or before the 31st Instant, and those under other Presidencies on or before the 31st August next, they will be most reluctantly compelled in Justice to the Creditors of the Estate, the widow and children of the late Mr. KEMPT, and to themselves, painful as the alternative will be to place their demands against such as have not fulfilled, the object of this Advertisement in the hands of their solicitor with instructions to enforce payment.

(Signed) BURJORJEE NANABHOY,
Surviving Partner for himself and the Executors of the late Mr. R. Kempt.

BOMBAY,
17th *JULY* 1827.

Advertisement.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES

AT NOON

On Monday the 23d day of July Instant,

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

ALL that valuable Messuage or Dwelling House, with the appurtenances pucka built, situate in Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls, and mumbered 26 in the Collector's Books, late in the possession of Anunta Bhandaree Senoy.

Also will be sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 24th day of July instant, unless previously disposed of by private contract, all that piece or parcel of Ground being part of the Oart Pattemary and near the Oart Chanda Waddy, situate on the West side of the Palloo Road, outside the Fort Walls, betwixt the Persee Church of Hormanjee Bomanjee and Lalla Faquira's stables, as the same was late in the possession of Anunta Bandary Senoy

For further particulars enquire of KAZEE GHOOLAM HOOSSEIN MAHRY, at the Office of MESSRS REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO. who is authorized to treat with any person for the same.

A peon attends at the House in the Fort to shew the premises to intending purchasers.

Bombay, 18th July 1827.

Advertisement.

EIGHTY years have now elapsed since the dispute of the Kabeesah or Leap Year, first took place between the Shehenshye and Chooreghur Sects.—About eleven months ago the controversy was renewed with keen and violent animosity, so much so, as to induce me to thoroughly examine the subject; and the result of my inquiry is that the Chooragur (commonly called Kudmee) are very imperfectly informed on the fundamental points of their religion—the authenticity of the Shehenshye or Rusmee books is beyond dispute, the doctrines there laid down are all in full accordance with the ordinances and commandments of their Prophet Zertusht—Zertusht instituted the Leap Year which is implicitly received by the Schenshye's—the following abstract from Richardson's dictionary will I trust set the matter at rest and remove the error under which the Chooraghurs labour.

Page 489 vol. 1st.

BIHEREK, BIHEREK, BIHEREK,

A persian intercalary month introduced once in 120 years and celebrated with one continued festival; the old Persian year consisted of twelve months of thirty days, to the last of which they added five, making thereby their year 365 days, but with regard to the excess of six hours instead of our more regular mode of leap year, they thought of no further intercalation till the surplus hours amounted to thirty days, when the 120th year was made to consist of thirteen months.

ADEEADEEN.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of EVAN DAVIES, late a Major in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES SHERRIFF, a Major in the said Military Service, one of the Executors therein named, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said deceased are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. of Bombay, the Agents of the said Executor.

Bombay, 18th July 1827.

PROSPECTUS,

BE it known to the Public of Bombay and elsewhere, acquainted with the Mahratta Language, that The Honorable the Governor of Bombay, The Hon'ble MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE has been graciously pleased during his benign Government to permit the publication of a Weekly Paper in the Goozerattee Language, called the Bombay na Summachar. And it is now about 3 Months since another Paper called the Akbara Kubeesa, has been set a going in the Goozrattee Language, which is published every Friday. But no Newspaper in the Mahratta Language has yet appeared. It is therefore our great wish with the favorable protection of the said Gentleman, to establish a Weekly Newspaper in the Mahratta Language at Bombay, to be issued every Sunday. Such Gentlemen therefore as may be desirous of supporting the undertaking, will be pleased to send their names to the Office of the Akbara Kubeesa and as soon as the number of Subscribers proves sufficient to bear the expences of the undertaking the publication will commence without further loss of time. The name of this Mahratta Newspaper will be. Moombaee Chā Vurtmān." And the Office for this Paper will be the same as the one of the Akbara Kubeesa. The Cost of this Mahratta Newspaper will be 10 Rs. per Quarter.

The "Moombaee Cha Vurtman" will contain the latest and best intelligence. Scientific Essays. Extracts from the Works of Ancient Learned men. Also the past history of the (Rajas) Princes of Hindoostan.

Those who may be desirous of advertising the Goods they may have for sale, by forwarding the same to the Lithographic Press of the Moombaee Cha Vurtman, may have their wishes accomplished at very Moderate Prices.

Any persons wishing to have Plans, or Maps, Pictures, or Books, of whatever discription executed, are requested to send them to the Office of the Akbar Kubeesa, where the Work will done be at Moderate Rates,

The Printing Office of this Akbar is in the House of Shet MANUCKJEE FURDOONJEE DUSTOOR DORABJEE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ખ. ઑનરિબલ. ગવરનર. માઉનટ. ઇ
ક્ષ્ટડુઅરટ. ક્લિપ્ટીનીશટંન. શાફ્ખનાં.મુ
ખારક. રાજઓ. ફ.શાફ્ખની. મોહોટી
ક્ષુરબાથી. મુમ્બઇનાં. શમાચાર.ગુજરા
તી.જુખાંનઓ. દર. અડવાડીફ. નીક્લે
છે.તથા. ક્ષવડાં. પ્રાશ. 3 થાક્ષિાં.શ્રી.
મુમ્બઇનાં .અખબારે. ક્રખીશે. ગુજરા
તી. જુખાંનમાં.દર.અડવાડીફ. શ્રુક્રવા
રને.દીનેનીક્લેછે* પણ.શ્રી.મુમ્બઇમ
ધ્યે. મ્રક્રથી. જુખાંણાનાં. નીઉજ. પેપ
ર.નીક્લેમાંનથી. વાશતે. ક્ષમારી.ઘણી
ક્ષુશીછેજે.ફ.શાફ્ખની. મોહોટી.મેક્રથી
ખાનીથી. મુમ્બઇમધ્યે.મર. અડવાડીફ.
માઇનવારને. મ્રક્રથી. જુખાંનઓ.નીઉ
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નાં. અખબાર. ક્રખીશઓ. પોતાનુ.નાં
મ. લખી. મોક્લે. દિનીદઉજનાં. ખરચ
ખરાબર. શબ્દશક્રરાદાબર . થાશેનો.
છાપવાને. જારી. ક્રરશ્ર. ફ. મ્રરેઠી. નીઉ
જ.પેપરની.આક્ષીશનુ.નામ.(મુમ્બઇમા.
વરતમાંન.)ક્રરી.રાખીઉછે.ફ.મુમ્બઇમા
વરતમાંનની. આક્ષીશ.શ્રી. મુમ્બઇનાં.
અખબાર . ક્રખીશ ની . આક્ષીશની .
શાથેછે. અને.ફ.મ્રક્રથી.નીઉજપેપરની.
ક્ષીમત.દર. 3 મહીને.રૂ૧૦) લેવાને ઠ
રાવ.કીધોછે* બીજુ.ફ.મુમ્બઇમા.વર
તમાંન.મધ્યે. શારી. નવી. નવીખબરો.ન
શા. વીદીમાની. વાતો. તથા.કેતાબોની
રૂફ. આગલા. દાંના. લોક્રોની . દાશતા
નો.છપાશે. અને. શ્રી. ક્ષીનદોશતાનનાં.
આગલા.રાજઓની.વાતો. છાપવાની.
આવશે* બીજું.જેજે.છપાતાનાં.આલ
મના. વેચવાની.જહેર.ખબરો.છપાવશે.
તેપણ. શેહલ.ક્ષીમતમા. છાપીશ્ર* ફ.મુ
મ્બખઇમા.વરતમાન. લીથોગરાફીક.પરે
શમા. છપાશે *

બીજું.મરેઠ.શાફ્ખીજે.ક્રરેઠ. ભાત
નો.નકશો.અથવા.બીકટરો. અથવા.બુક
નું.ક્રાંમ. તશા.ક્રરેઠ.નરેક્રનું.છાપવાનું.
કોઈતો.શ્રુભેથી. ક્ષુમારા . અખબાર.ક
ખીશમા.મોકલશે.તો.તેનું.શશતે. ભાવે
છાપી.આપીશ્ર *

ફ.અખબારનુ.છાપાનાંનું. શ્રી.મુમ
બઇમધ્યે. નીટમા. શેઠ. માણેક્રજીનો.અ
વેલીમા *

For Freight to Madras and Calcutta.

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

GLORIOZO.

Captain R. Craw.

WILL sail for the above mentioned places about the latter end of this month.

Apply to Messrs. ROGER D'FARIA and Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1827.

For Freight or Passage To London.

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

MAITLAND.

OF 670 TONS

Capt. J. L. Studd,

(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

HAS superior accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London in the latter end of this month.

Apply to Captain STUDD, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay 18th July 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CHARLES J. MAILLARD Esquire. late a Captain in the Marine Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court;—All Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of July 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN BLY Gentleman late a Sub' Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Service of the united Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of July 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of FREDERICK W. POWELL Esquire, late a Lieutenant in the Marine Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court; All Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of July 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Jndicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM GEORGE BIRD Esquire, late in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court; All Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of July 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ALEXANDER E. HAMILTON Esq. late in the Civil Service of the united Company of Merchants of Englaud Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of July 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having ving been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of GEORGE VERNON Esquire late a Lieutenant in the Marine Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court all persons interested therein are hereby apprised thereof Dated this 17th day of July 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bill of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

Bombay, July 18th 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH JUNE 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 229 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Covernor in Council is pleased to direct that the Diet of the Sick in all the European Hospitals under this Presidency be regulated from the 1st of August next according to the following * Table in supercession of the table contained in the Section H. of the Medical Regulation promulgated on the 7th of September 1824.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1827.

No. 231 of 1827.—Doubts having arisen as to the extent of Art. 2, Sec. H. of the Rules and Regulations for the formation and conduct of Military Bazars, General and Regimental, it is hereby notified, that the object of that Article, so far as respects Bazars of the 2d class, was to provide that a Staff Officer of the station should be the superintendent of every such Bazar, with all the powers and duties attached to that situation but as Regulation III of 1826, subsequently passed, requires that at "*Military stations, whose limits have been marked,*" a Superintendent of Bazars shall be appointed, the public Staff Officers, in charge of Bazars of the 2d Class are, for the discharge of the duties thus vested in them, to be designated "Superintents of Bazars."

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1827.

No. 232 of 1827.—The following promotion is made.

1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Ensign Thomas Foulerton to be Lieutenant, vice Stenton deceased,—Date of Rank 19th June 1827.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1827.

No. 233 of 1827.—Captain A. N. Riddell, of the 2d Grenadier Regiment N. I is allowed a furlough to Ellichpoor on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence until the end of September next.

No. 234 of 1827.—The furlough granted to Capt. J. Fosberry, of the 8th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, by General Orders of the 2d ultimo, to proceed to Madras by sea for the recovery of his health, is cancelled at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1827.

No. 235 of 1827.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the Honorable the Governer in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieutenant F. N. B. Tucker, of the 24th Regt. N. I. to be Line Adjutant at Rajote, vice Troward promoted to a Company.

Lieutenant D. Graham, of the 19th Regiment N. I. to act as Line Adjutant a Rajcote, until such time as Lieutenant Tucker may join the statian.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt

* The Table is omitted.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.

I have just recovered from a severe attack of the Mumps; and, in my endeavours to amuse myself, my hand involuntarily fell upon a late Courier, in which the first article that presented itself was a Letter signed "James Morley."

The chaste and elegant simplicity of the style; the happy correct recollection of past events—and events of such vast importance too, must deeply interest every gentleman and philosopher—take the following passages as a specimen.

"I suppose the instance referred to"
"I believe Mr. Duncan was examined."
"I do not recollect being in Court."
"I cannot assert, whether it is or is not true.'
"I was then Sheriff of Bombay"
"I went as Sheriff with the wand in my Hand" *not in my mouth.*
"I went to the bottom of the Stairs."
"I attended Mr. Duncan again to the top of the Stairs."
"I introduced him to that part of the Court where the Judges sat," *but not to the Judges.*
"I was counsel for Lieut. Col. Harris."
"I do not mean to impute to the Editor of the Oriental Herald an intention to misrepresent."
"What I have noticed is avowedly a communication to him."
"I should, had I been in England have addressed this Letter to him."

I did not while Sheriff do this.
I did not while Sheriff do that.
I was glad to release a poor Miss
But I always imprisoned a Flat.

I have really been much amused, Mr. Editor, by the perusal, and re-perusal of this truly oriental production—I have enclosed a Copy thereof, in my latest dispatches to the Emperors of China, Russia and Austria, who no doubt are deeply interested in the occurrences of this important and distinguished Island, whose refulgent Light House blazes bright on the cheerless banks of Cape Lagullas.

I shall trouble you again, with this and other interesting subjects.

Adieu for the present!

GIOVANNI.

EXCHANGE. &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 9½ per Rupee.
Calcutta at 90 days do. 106 B'by per 0 | 0 Sa. Rs.
Madras at 30 do. do. 99½ do. per 0 | 0 Madras do

Bazar value of Company's paper.
Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 104½ do per 0 | 0 do.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 219 B'by Rs.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

A five per Cent Loan open, to which subscriptions are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JULY 1827.

An Extra Courier announces the melancholy intelligence of the demise of Major General Sir Thomas Munro &c. &c. &c. Governor of Madras.—The Journals of that Presidency noticed the departure of His Excellency upon a tour through the Provinces on the 3d June, and he was reported to be at Mundidroog and "well," on the 21st; since then they are silent—having travelled thence so far as Gooty, in the interim; we fear Sir Thomas' death was as sudden, as unexpected.—The complaint which took him off is not stated; nor are we in possession of any further information than is contained in the following announcement.

The Governor in Council having received, with the deepest regret, the melancholy intelligence of the death of Major General SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Bart. K.C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, is pleased to direct that the Flag at the Castle be hoisted half-staff high this day at Noon, and remain so until sun-set; and that 68 Minute Guns be fired from the Apollo Battery, as a testimony of the high respect entertained by the Governor in Council for the distinguished talents and eminent public virtues of this lamented Officer.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO died at Gooty, on the night of the 6th Instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

BOMBAY CASTLE,
17th July 1827.

We threw out in our last a few hints upon the ease and economy with which individuals might invest money in Government securities, without being under the necessity of employing houses of agency; and we have subsequently understood that very few persons indeed, except those who make a trade of it, are fully conversant with the nature of Company's loan transactions—nor is this ignorance at all surprizing, when we consider that the Government loan Regulations are only published here, in the Bombay Courier, when they are enacted; and never by any chance find their way into the pages of the Calendar, where alone they can be preserved to the public in general—we do not mean that obsolete regulations should be crammed into it, but such as are still in full force surely ought to have a place in the Calendar.—For instance, a Bengal Government Regulation of of the 31st December 1810 was republished in the Bombay Courier of the 2nd February 1811, and in so far as we have been able to ascertain, has never since made its appearance.—This regulation is the one which authorizes the Accountant General and the Sub Treasurer at each Presidency to act conjointly, *and under the responsibility of the Hon'ble Company*, as Agents of any loan Creditor who may chose to employ them, in as full a manner, in every particular, as a private Agent could do—Who amongst us our readers knew this before?

We did flatter ourselves that the suggestion on the subject, which we offered to our cotemporary of the Courier, would at least have been noticed, if it did not elicit a promise to follow the recent example set him by the Editor of the Madras Calendar, who has inserted the whole of the desired information in those for 1826 and 1827.

Should these observations meet a similar fate, we shall then conceive it a duty we owe to the public (as being the next best channel thro' which the information can come) to give in a succeeding number, a condensed account of the whole of the Regulations on the subject still in force, and shall make a point as the Calendars issue, then, to republish the same in the Gazette.

The Courier readily gave a place in his last, to a very short and unimportant article of our's on the late rumour of war. We inadvertently stated that, "The Courier appears "to have obtained *more correct* information "as to the channel thro' which the news of "war between England and Spain came, "than appeared in our last," when we should rather have said "more *full* information" for all that he (in *addition*) gave to the world, was merely, that the "packet Ship sailed from England, and had been six weeks on her passage to Rio de Janeiro."—By no means disposed for newspaper controversy, we should have taken no notice of this trifle, had it not appeared singular to us, that out of four of our close columns of *really original* matter—not one article of local interest—not one which had something *new* in its features, could have been selected, instead, of a few words

to shew the superiority of the Courier. We could add more as to the Courier's selections, did we not consider that this notice even is drawing too much on the time and patience of our readers.

It was our intention to have concluded in this day's paper the debates on the Catholic Question, but, on a careful revision, we find it impracticable to condense them so as to suit our limits—we shall therefore continue to give them in succeeding numbers.

This oft agitated question, was lost by a minority of four: and that minority comprised nearly all the liberal and talented men in Parliament.—On reverting to the treaty of Limerick, and calling to mind the circumstances under which it was framed—when we turn to the pages of our history at the time that William first beseiged that strong-hold with an army of 30,000 men, and was repulsed, and would have been repulsed for ever, had unanimity prevailed among them—when we recollect the martial resources of the Irish and the aid afforded them by France, and that a fleet lay in the Shannon equipped with men and arms for their aid; that they with these advantages, pacifically listened to terms of conciliation; and forgetting former injuries, with the means within their power of avenging them, generously, unsuspectingly, confided in the honor and good faith of the English nation, and signed a treaty, securing to them civil and religious liberties, and that the fulfilment of this treaty is all that is now sought; it is impossible not to feel regret at such an issue! and a deep enduring sympathy for the fate of unhappy Ireland.—In the relations of private life, the violation of a sacred compact is visited with scorn and contempt—but here is a direct violation of a national indenture—a breach of a nation's faith.—It has been strongly insisted on by the Ministry, in the late revolt in Portugal, that England was bound by a solemn treaty to assist the House of Braganza—laboured, were the arguments on the imperative policy of observing treaties inviolate—but in what manner has it been acted on with respect to Ireland? The determinations of Ministers afford a mortifying instance that it is far easier to be generous than just—What are the claims that Catholic Portugal can set forth compared with, Catholic Ireland for our assistance and support?—Is the ceded Island of Bombay to be placed in competition with the daring display of Irish valour, and the lavish effusion of Irish blood in the last great continental struggle, which has conspired to render England pre-eminent among the nations of the Earth? But the time may now be fast approaching when Ireland will no longer crave emancipation as a boon—but claim it as a right that England will be in no condition to refuse. Should a war again take place between England and France; the stifled indignation of an oppressed people will be fanned into flame, and, with assistance from France, Ireland will emancipate herself. The legislative restrictions imposed on the Irish Catholics give rise to many civil disabilities which are productive of much of the misery which afflicts that ill fated country The Protestants have for a long uninterrupted period jealously engrossed to themselves the exclusive enjoyment of all the posts that yield emolument or patronage—situations that are equally competent to be filled (as far as legal impediments are concerned) as well by Catholics as themselves.—

It has been alleged that Catholic disabilities are for the most part merely ideal—we deny; this but, granting it for a moment, let us ask, why then, if the disabilities are so trifling allow the Catholics to groan under them? Do not fetters of any kind cut a generous people to the soul? It is said, give the Catholics their rights; and the grant will merely form a stepping stone to more exhorbitant demands we confess we do not understand such reasoning—put Catholics on an equality with Protestants, and what can they demand more? If they do make unreasonable demands, we can then reasonably resist them—and surely the protestant arm would not be enfeebled it it was raised in a *truly* just cause;—but with what heart could an English Gentleman raise his hand against the Irish, if convinced that they were fighting for their liberties?

Yet we trust that matters may not come to such a pass; that Ireland may no longer be a land of turbulence and discord; and above all that the following feeling lines of Moore may loose their force and present effect.

" As vanquish'd ERIN wept beside
The Boyne's ill-fated river,
She saw where Discord, in the tide,
Had dropp'd his loaded quiver.
" Lie hid," she cried, " ye venom'd darts,
" Where mortal eye may shun you;
" Lie hid—for oh! the stain of hearts
" That bled for me is on you."

But vain her wish, her weeping vain,—
As Time too well hath taught her—
Each year the Fiend returns again,
And dives into that water;
And brings, triumphant, from beneath,
His shafts of desolation,
And sends them, wing'd with worse than death,
Throughout her madd'ning nation.

Alas for her who sits and mourns,
Ev'n now, beside that river—
Unwearied still the Fiend returns,
And stor'd is still his quiver.
" When will this end, ye Powers of Good?
She weeping asks for ever;
But only hears, from out that flood",
The Demon answer, " Never!"

THE COURIER.—JULY 14.

We are indebted to a friend who received a letter in the course of yesterday from Mocha for the following very curious information.

It appears that from the vaccine matter having lately failed in Egypt in a great many instances, medical gentlemen were led to institute certain experiments, by which it has been discovered that by inoculating a cow with small-pox matter from the human body fine active vaccine virus is produced. At the time the letter was written there was a Greek child at Mocha that had been successfully vaccinated with matter direct from the cow, produced as above mentioned, and the virus taken from its pustules had acted with the best effect on several other children at Suez, where former attempts had failed.

The same letter mentions that the Pacha had instituted both quarantine and lazarettos in Egypt for all vessels coming from Constantinople and the Barbary States, by which it is to be hoped, in spite of the theories of the anti-contagionists, that the ravages of the plague will be considerably diminished.

By the arrival of the Ship Sultan from Bushire, letters have been received from that place as late as the 24th June, and from Colonel Macdonald's Camp at Tabreez 13th May. The whole of the British Mission at that date were quite well. Meerza Mahomed Ali, who had been deputed to St. Petersburgh with proposals for peace, had been received with all due attentions by General Yemealoff at Teflis, but was not allowed to proceed to the capital without special instructions from the Emperor during the existence of war between the two countries. His dispatches had therefore been forwarded by Russian messengers, and Meerza Mahomed returned to the Persian capital. It seems pretty clear that the Russians are determined not to listen to any specific overture without first striking some decisive blow. In the meantime the Russians were besieging the fortress of Erivan, with a body of about 9000 infantry under the command of General Borndoff, who had superseded Prince Sewadzimizoff, in the command. Another column under the command of General Peskawitch, with a formidable battering train, was shortly expected, when it is most probable the place will fall into the hands of the Russians, who appear ready to enter the Persian territories in three grand divisions. The Persian troops, in the meantime, seem to be fritted away among the several garrisons along the frontier

The following extracts of letters have also been handed to us.

A general change in the Russian staff in Georgia had taken place, and may account for the inactivity on the part of the Russian army.—The Persian army was gradually assembling.

A Russian brigade attempted to cross the Arras at the ruined bridge of Khudu Auferine, but was repulsed, report says with considerable loss, and in great confusion returned to their former station of Ak Ouglan.

A tartar had arrived on the 12th May from Constantinople with dispatches from Mr. S. Canning, announcing that the Porte had refused the mediation of Great Britain and Russia regarding Greece. Lord Cochrane was in Candia.

Persia.

The commencement of war between Persia and Russia, at a moment when Europe enjoys profound peace in almost every quarter, from the frozen ocean to the shores of the Mediteranean, may excite an interest which such an occurrence could not have produced in any other state of things; and as many intelligent persons who may be desirous to know something of the connexion of Persia with Russia and with England, as well as of the circumstances which bring her into collision with the one, and intimate affiance with the other, may not know where to seek for the information they require, or may not care to take the trouble of collecting it, perhaps a short sketch of the political relations of that ancient empire with modern Europe, may not be uninteresting, and may serve to direct the attention of some who have not yet taken any very lively concern in the politics of Asia, to the consideration of important matter relating to the state of affairs in a portion of that quarter of the globe, which, next to our own possessions, is entitled to demand from us the most serious and vigilant attention.

I shall not detain you by tracing the antiquated treaties and engagements which subsisted between the government of Persian and various European states some centuries ago, for these were merely commercial and never brought her within the sphere of European politics, but I will proceed at once to the commencement of the modern intercourse of Persia with Europe which has given her an intimate connexion with more than one of our governments, and has made her policy a matter of serious importance to the two powerful nations in the world.

The exertions which were made by Peter the First, to extend the commerce and influence of Russia in the East, first brought that power in immediate contact with Persia.

In pursuance of bis favourite scheme, to open a trade with India, he sought every opportunity to mix in the affairs of the intervening nations. In 1717, Prince Alexander Bekewich was sent on an *embassy* to the Khan of Khiva, and at the same time directed to *seize* the gold mines which were supposed to be in that country for which purpose he was provided with military force. This expedition, however, completely failed, and the Prince, and his men were cut to pieces.

In 1719, the descent of a body of Lesgees from the Caucasus, on the Province of Sheerwan, where they put to death all the merchants amongst whom were 300 Russians; the inability of Shaw Soultan Hoossein (who was then besieged in his capital by the Afghans,) to punish the offenders; and the repeated embassies sent to the Court of Persia to implore the aid of Russia,—afforded Peter an opportunity to establish himself in the countries lying to the south of the Caucasus.

In 1722, he fitted out a formidable expedition at Astrachan, consisting of above 100-000 fighting men, ostensibly for the purpose of punishing the Leeges, and entered the Persian territories, with professions of entire friendship, for the Shah, In August of the same year he took possession of the fortress of Derbend the gate of the Persian provinces on the shores of the Caspian sea, and besiged Badkoo, a port of the first consequence. He induced the Persian Envoy, then in his camp, to sign a treaty by which Persia ceded to Russia the provinces of Gilau, Manzanderan, and Astrabad, with the town of Shamakoo, as soon as it should be recovered from the Turks who then held it

On his return to Astrachan in the same year, he sent troops to occupy Gilan, and ordered the siege of Bandkoo, to be prosecuted with increased activity. The fall of this place, and the cessions made to him by the treaty of Ismael Beg, gave to Russia the whole coast of the Caspian, which belonged to Persia, and which it was an object of Peter's ambition to posses.

Shah Tamasp, however, refused to ratify the treaty, and sent a force against the Russians, which, if it was unable to recover from them the places-already occupied, prevented them from pursuing their advantages.

In 1727. Catherine the first concluded a treaty with the Porte at Constantinople, to which Persia does not seem to have been a party, but which fixed the boundaries of Russia, Turkey, and Persia, with the greatest precision, and gave to Russia all that had been ceded to her by the unratified treaty of Peter. In a few years afterwards, however, Mazanderan and Astrabad were restored to Persia, by a treaty concluded at Resht in Gilan.

This treaty was renewed to 1735, with Nadir Shah, who now began openly to assume the sovereign power in Persia, and who cultivated, by every means in his power, a good understanding with Russia, while he was engaged in expelling the Turks from their conquests in Persia.

Georgia, with the other provinces south of the Caucasus, now in possession of Russia, had for a series of years been dependent on the crown of Persia; but the Wallee, (as the prince of Georgia was styled) and the other chiefs, had availed themselves of the opportunities offered by the dissensions which weakend the empire of the Shahs, to rejoice in a temporary independence, which they never had strength enough to maintain.

In the reign of the last princes of the Suffovee ah dynasty, the northern and western parts of Persia had been overrun by the Turks as far as Hamadan and Ardebil, and the Wallees of Georgia, with the chiefs of the neighbouring provinces had submitted to the Ottoman Porte, Nadir Shah rose to retrieve the character of his country and redeem her lost territory. By a succession of victories, interrupted by only one defeat, he drove the Turks from all the ancient northern possessions of the Suffoveeah Kings, in which were included Georgia, Imeretia, Mingrelia, Sheerwan, Shekee, Canja, and Erivan. The places belonging to Persia, on the shores of the Caspian, which had been so treacherously seized by the Czar, were recovered; and all original dependencies on the side of the Caucasus once more acknowledged her authority.

The ancient family of he Wallees of Georgia was raised to the dependant throne of that country, and Nadir, by dividing it into two kingdoms, weakened the power of its princes, and was enabled to reward the services of Heraclius, who had accompanied him to India, with one of the crowns. The other was given to his father, Tamaras, the representative of the family.

After the death of Nadir Shah. Persia continued for many years to be torn by contending factions; and the Kings of Georgia, harrassed by continued attacks from the mountaineers; whom they were unable to control, made a simultaneous, application to Russia for assistance, which was granted. This occurred about 1752, and may be considered the first step towards the separation of Georgia from Persia; for Russia from this time forward pressed with persevering activity her intercourse with these Persian dependencies.

About eight years after this occurrence, Heraclius drove his father Tamaras from his kingdom, and united it to his own. In 1768, he was called upon by Russia to cooperate with General Todleven, who invaded Turkey from the side of Imeretia, and whom the Wallee joined with a considerable force. But he had not yet openly cast off his allegiance to Persia, nor had any formal engagements been contracted between him and the Russian government. Russia had, however, manifested her readiness to connect herself with Georgia, and the Princes of that country took advantage of the troubles, which engaged Kerreem Khan in the heart of his kingdom to prepare the way for a safe renunciation of their connexion with Persia by a more intimate intercourse with the Court of St. Petersburgh.

In 1781, a treaty with the Oss. or Ossetinians, a pagan tribe of the Caucasus, who commanded the defiles leading into Georgia, opened to Russia the passes to that country; and two years afterwards a treaty was concluded at Georgiefsk, between the Wallee and the Empress Catherine II. by which the former recognised the paramount sovereign of Russia, for himself and his heirs, and the latter engaged to afford protection not only to the Wellee's present possessions, but *to any he might hereafter acquire*, and to guarantee the kingdom to his heirs for ever.

In 1785, General Paul Potemkin carried to Tiflis the ratification of this treaty, and constructed a causeway across the Caucasus. A pension of 60,000 silver roubles annually was granted to the King of Khartlee, (the Wallee of Georgia,) to maintain an army, and to defray such expenses as he may be called upon to make under the orders of the Russian commandant.

Georgia had therefore become a dependency of Russia, and had been received by that power under its protection, without any regard to the allegiance due by the Wallees to the sovereigns of Persia.

The policy of Russia at this time is now here more remarkably exposed, than in the instructions given to Field-marshal Prince Potemkin and to General Goodovich, in which the former receives unlimited authority to accept the submission of any nations that may desire to become subject to Russia; and the latter is informed, that the Khan of Badkoo and Derbend may be admitted vassals of the Empress. Yet both these places were dependencies of Persia, and their governors had no more right to transfer their allegiance than have the dependent chiefs of any other power.

After the death of Kerreem Khan, a protracted contest was carried on by the numerous competitors for the vacant throne; and it was not until Aga Mahommed Khan had triumphed over all his antagonists, and cut off his last hopes of the royal family of the Zunds, by the defeat and capture of the chivalrous Loof Allee Khan, that he found leisure to turn his attention to Georgia, and to punish the revolt of his vassal.

In 1795, he assembled a considerable army at Tehran, and moving rapidly into Georgia, defeated Heraclius near Teflis, and entered that city before General Goodovich, who commanded the Russians troops in the line of the Caucasus, could arrive to oppose him.

His desire to intimidate the Georgians, by making a fearful example of their capital, induced him to abandon it to the rapine of his soldiers; while the religious enthusiasm he had excited in his army, and the natural ferocity of his troops, prepared them to take ample advantage of the licence he had given.

The Empress Catherine II. shocked and irritated by the vengeance which had fallen on Georgia in consequence of its having transferred its allegiance to Russia, immediately declared war against Persia? and in his following year, Count Valerian Zuboff, with a large force, marched upon Derbend early in the summer—took that fortress by assault, and received the submission of Badkoo, Koobba, and Sheerwan, whose governors he changed. In the autumn, he renewed his operations—wintered in Moghan—and had taken Anzellee,, Laukeran, Ganja, and the island of Saree, when Paul ascended the throne of Russia, and recalled the army.

Aga Mahommed Khan was at this time employed in Khorassan, and on hearing of Zuboff's successes, hastily returned to oppose him; but before he could reach the scene of action, the Russians had already abandoned almost all their conquests.*

Ibrahim Khullel Khan, the chief of Karabaugh, had hitherto succeeded in holding the fort of Sheesha against Aga Mahommed Khan; but the inhabitants, wearied by the continued systematic plunder of their country from year to year, at length rose against their chief, and compelling him to fly to Daghestan, delivered up Sheesha into the hands of the Shah, who was advancing with a powerful army to invade Georgia.

He had only been a few days at Sheesha, when he was murdered by some of his menial domestics whom he had threatened to put to death, and the present Shah, who succeeded him, was too much occupied in consolidating

(Continued in the Supplement.)

* The recall of the army under Zuboff, which was effected by separate instructions to the commander of each corps, without the transmission of any orders on the subject to the Count was one of those acts, dictated by personal spleen, in which Paul indulged on his accesssion to the throne, and cannot be considered an abandonment of the policy which had hitherto led Russia to seek the extension of her limits on the side of Persia.

It may be added, that no act of Paul can be regarded as belonging to the general policy of the nation over which he ruled.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

his power, and establishing his authority, to be able to pursue the bold policy of his predecessor.

In the year 1798. Heraclius died, in the 84th years of his age and 52d of his reign, and left his crown to his son, Goorgeen Khan.

The short reign of Goorgeen was disturbed by the rebellion of his brother Alexander, who, with an army of Lesgees, endeavoured to possess himself of the kingdom. He was, however, defeated and forced to fly; but the mountaineers continued their depredations from time to time, and Alexander repeatedly renewed his attempts, till at length, after a series of romantic adventures, he effected his escape through Turkey into Persia.

In the year 1800, the Emperor Paul, with a view, as was said, to compose the diferences which had arisen in the country, incorporated Georgia with the Russian empire, and in the year following Goorgeen died, and Paul was put to death. The Emperor Alexander, on his accession to the throne, confirmed this act of his father, and in 1808 sent General Seeseeanoff as Governor-General and Commander in-Chief into Georgia. In the same year, Mingrelia submitted. In 1804, Seeseeanoff took Ganja, and having been invited by Mahommed Khan Kajar, then governor of Erivan, to advance on that place, under, a promise that it should be delived up to him, he had proceeded as far as the Three Churches, when he encountered the Persian army advancing to oppose him.

An action was fought in the vicinity of the Churches, in which the Persians were defeated and forced to retire. Seeseeanoff then invested Erivan, which Mahommed Khan now refused to surrender; but the Russian General was obliged to raise the siege and make a hurried retreat, in consequence of the want of provisions—the continual annoyance to which he was subjected from the desultory attacks of the Persians—and the increasing sickness of his troops.

This action was the first in which the Russian and Persian armies had come in contact in a general action, and it commenced the war between these countries for the possession of Georgia.

In 1805, Karabaugh voluntarily submitted to Russia, and in the following year Seeseeanoff was assassinated at Badkoo.

The war which was thus begun was continued with various success till the year 1814, but Russia added little to her territorial acquisitions after the death of her first Governor-General.

The connexion of England with Persia may be said to have commenced with the mission of General Sir John Malcolm to Tehran, in 1800; and the first fruits of the alliance were the commercial and political treaties concluded by him in 1801. The latter engaged Persia to attack the Afghans, who then threatened our possessions in India, and to exclude the French from the Gulph of Persia.

In 1805, the Shah, finding himself unable to cope with Russia, addressed a letter to Napoleon, then in the zenith of his glory, requesting his assistance, and desiring to form an alliance with France.

So little was at that time known of Persia in Europe that the court of Paris was even ignorant whether the person who had addressed those letters was really entitled to the rank he assumed, and M. Jaubart was sent to Tehran to ascertain the condition of the country, and the state of affairs in that quarter.

On the return of M. Jaubert to Europe, in 1806, Meerza Reza was sent by the Persian government on an embassy to Napoleon, whom he accompanied to Tilsit, and with whom he concluded a treaty, which was ratified by the Emperor at Finkenstein in May 1807.

In the same year. Mahommed Nebbee Khan was sent on a mission to the British Government in India, to claim our assistance against Russia; but this mission was unsuccessful, and Persia, losing all hope of support from her old ally had no alternative but to throw herself into the arms of France.

The possessions of Great Britain in India had become so important, that it was believed her power in Europe might be affected by an attack on her Eastern dominions; and Napoleon, therefore turning his attention to Asia, gladly seized the opportunity which was afforded him to establish a connexion with Persia, which he justly considered a necessary preparatory step to his projected invasion of India.

General Gardanne was charged with a mission from the French Emperor to the court of the Shah, and the failure of the application which had been made to India for assistance—the readiness with which the French had entered on the alliance and the promises which were made by the French ambassador,—combined to secure to him a distinguished reception.

The success which attended the mission of General Gardanne, forced the British Government, here and in India, to take measures to counteract the views of France; and from the commencement of this competition between France and England for ascendancy in the councils of Persia, may be dated her political connexion with Europe.

From this time forward Persia became inseparably connected with European policy; and though the circumstances which first caused her to be involved in it have ceased to exist, others have arisen which must continue to operate as powerfully, and probably much more steadily, to draw her more and more within the range of the calculations of our leading cabinets. It is vain to attempt to confine her influence to Asia. The line has been passed which separates her from Europe; and as long as Britain retains India, and Russia her present military force, so long must the integrity of the Persian dominions be an object of vital importance to the one, and a weighty impediment to the full exercise of the power of the other.

The favourable reception of the mission of Sir Harford Jones, in 1808, and the consequent expulsion of the French agents from Persia, while she was still engaged in a war with Russia, put an end for the time to all competition for the friendship of the Shah, and laid the foundation of an alliance between the Crowns of Great Britain and Persia, which was confirmed by a preliminary treaty.

Those who may remember the occurrences of this period, and attended to Asiatic affairs, will recollect the anxiety with which the progress of our relations with Persia was watched, and the sacrifices which were made to improve them. Simultaneous missions, of great splendour, no expense was spared, and no exertion considered too great to secure her alliance.

In 1811, Sir Harford Jones returned to England, and the Persian ambassador, who had been sent to London with the ratification of the preliminary treaty, returned to Persia, accompanied by Sir Gore Ouseley in quality of Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of England. The subsidy payable to Persia, which had been fixed by Sir H. Jones on a smaller scale, was raised to 200,000 tomans annually. A definitive treaty was concluded on the basis of the preliminary engagements entered into by Sir H. Jones, and immense presents were lavished on the Shah and his courtiers, to keep alive the friendly feeling which had happily been excited towards England.

In the meantime, the memorable war between France and Russia, which terminated in the signal discomfiture of Napoleon, had commenced, and the amicable relations which had in consequence been established between Great Britain and Russia led our government to undertake the mediation of peace between that power and Persia.

In 1814, by the mediation of the British Ambassador, a treaty of peace was concluded at Goolistan, in Karabaugh, by which Persia added to Russia all her acquisitions south of the Caucasus, and engaged to maintain no navy in the Caspian; while Russia became bound to aid the heir to the crown of Persia against all competitors for the throne.

Sir Gore Ouseley returned home in 1814, leaving Mr. Molier in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary at the Persian Court; and in the same year Mr. Ellis was sent on a special mission to modify the definitive treaty concluded by Sir Gore Ouseley.

(To be Concluded.)

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—Capt. L. Thomson, 39th Regt. M. N. I.
Asst. Surg. H. Johnston.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. A. N. Riddell, 2d Gr.
Lieut. R. Mignan, 1st B. E. Rt.
Lieut. H. W. Trevelyan, Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 13th Ship Sultan, Thomas Mitchell Com. from the Persian Gulph; Left Bushire 21st June touched at Muscat, left that place on the 7th July no news.

Passengers per Sultan.—Doctor H. Johnstone; Capt. L. Thomson; 39th Rt. M. N. I. Capt. W. Lingard, Mr. Ricordi

DEPARTURES.—Ship Edmonstone, E. Hadley, Com. to China.

15th Ship Duke of Bedford, J. Parson, Com. to Persian Gulph.

Passengers by Duke of Bedford.—Lt. Mignon.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Triumph, for London.
Maitland, for ditto.
Egyptian, for ditto.
Warwick, for ditto.
Hythe, for China
Atlas, for ditto. } H. C.
Charles, Grant for ditto. }
Cornwallis, for ditto.
Pascoa, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

June 22. Ship Falcon, Samuel Moore, from China the 21st April, and Singapore the 12th May.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

22. Brig Hebe, R. Haviside, for Amherst Town.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The ship Albion, Captain McLeod, for Liverpool, in a day or two.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship Falcon Capt. Samuel Moore, from Singapore:—Mr. W. F. Gibbon, free merchant.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship Pensylvanie Captain—Thiret, for Bourbon:—Mr. Louis Thornasit.

Per ship Arjuna Captain J. Hutton, for Penang:—J. Graham, Esq. super-cargo; Benjamin Abraham, Native Merchant, his wife and family.

SHIPS CLEARED.

For Bourbon—The Pensylvanie, the 22d June.
For Penang—The Arjuna, the 22d.
For Coringa—The Sloop Gunga Bugrutty, the 12th.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London—The Coldstream, Countess of Dunmore, Cassandra, St. Leonard, Thames, Marcelly and Vesper.
For Liverpool—The Albion and Indian Chief.
For Bordeaux—The Anne Marie.
For Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro—The St. Domingo Eneas.
For Philadelphia—The Georgian.
For Boston—The Pagoda.
For China—The H. C. Ships Duke of York, Buckinghamshire, Herefordshire and Repulse—and Country Ship Heroine.
For China and Singapore—The Donna Carmelita, and Penang Merchant.
For Penang, Batavia and Singapore—The Phœnix (Brig).
For Samarang—The Fair Armenia (Dutch ship.)
For Penang—The Futtey Rhymanee (Brig)
For Batavia—The Cygnet.
For the Mauritius—The Isabella (Bark.)
For Akyab and Arracan—The Brougham (Brig).
For Bombay—The Drongan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 29, Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, from Covelong 29th June; do. Ship Hashmy, S. Lee, from Covelong 29th June; July 2, Ship Ann, E. Worthington, from Sumatra 16th June.

DEPARTURES.—July 1, Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, for Calcutta; 2, Ship Hashmy, S. Lee, for Calcutta; 3, Ship Ann, E. Worthington, for Calcutta.

Vessels in the Roads, 4th July.

H. M. Ship Hind, Captain J. Furneaux.
H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer.
H. C. Ship Bombay, Captain J. Charritie.
H. C. Ship Waterloo, Captain W. Manning.
H. C. Ship General Kyd, Captain A. Nairne.
Ship General Palmer, Captain F. Truscott.
Brig Regia, Captain Charles Kail.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain James Hall.
Brig L'Actif, Captain D. Chaveleur.
Brig Caraqueno, Captain M. J. Pientzenuver.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Colaba, 16th July Mrs. Jellicoe, of a Son.

DEATH.—At 8 P. M. On Monday, Evening the 16th of July 1827. of a Bowel Complaint caused by teething Marianne Macaulay, the Infant Daughter of Richard and Jane Beck.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Mooradabad, on the 6th June, at the residence of Lieutenant Bernie Brown, Bengal Artillery, Revenue Surveyor, Robert Terraneau, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Brown.

At Cawnpore, on the 12th June, by the Reverend J. Whiting, Charles Coverdale Greenway, Esq. to Miss Mary Farquharson, the eldest daughter of Richard Foley, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Monghier, on the 4th June, the wife of Mr. Richard Whitford, indigo planter, of a daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 10th June, the lady of Lieutenant Williamson, of the 25th Regiment N. I., of a son.

At Hazareebang, on the 10th June, the lady of Edmund J. Harper, Esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th June, the lady of Captain John Hudson, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th June, Mrs. Francis Cornelius, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 22d June, Mrs. James Mackintosh, Hastings-Street, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 22d June, the lady of Lieutenant Talbot, 61st Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Kamptee, on the 1st June, the Lady of Major J. F Gibson, Commanding the 2d European Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. C. Goodall, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Sea, on the 10th of April, on board the H. C. Ship Waterloo, on his passage to Madras as a Cadet, Charles Harvey Freeman, youngest Son of the Rev. S. N. Freeman, M. A. Vicar of Hayes, in the County of Middlesex.

At Sea, on the 15th Ultimo, on board the H. C. Ship General Kyd, Mr. W. S. Griffiths, third son of Mr. Griffiths, of Thorngrove, Worcestershire.

On the 28th June Mr. S. C. Aviet; he sunk under an attack of fever, after only a week's illness, leaving behind his beloved Wife and an infirm Father to deplore their irreparable loss.

At St. Thome, on the 29th June, Mr. George Moraes, aged 23 years, after an illness of many years, which he bore with truly Christian fortitude.

On Wednesday, the 28th June, on the Mount Road, Mr. Thomas Hitchins, aged 18 years.

At Masulipatam, on Monday the 25th Ultimo, Lieutenant James Willis, of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVENMENT SECURITIES.

JUNE 20, 1827.

TO BUY. Prem.			TO SELL Prem.		
4	8	Remittable	23	8	Disct.
1	4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	1	8	Disct.
0	2	New ditto ditto	0	8	Disct.
200	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5000	0	Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7	0
Ditto on Government Bills	5	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1-11½
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.		86
Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.		

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	205	12
Sovereigns	each ditto	11	4
Guineas	ditto ditto	10	
Old Gold Mohurs	ditto	18	

JUNE 25.

Our readers are aware that a Mussleman fanatic is at the head of an insurrection of the Afghan tribes against the Sikhs.

This man, we believe assumes the authority of a prophet, and preaches against the infidels of Hindustan, but hitherto has diverted the chief energies of his fanaticism against the Sikhs.

He started with a determination of converting them to the utmost orthodoxy of Islamism by the most approved instrument of conversion—the sword. Hitherto his progress has not, so far as we can learn, been eminently successful; for although thousands of the Faithful have crouded to his standard, and his followers have fought for the regeneration held out by their prophet, the Sikhs still hold to their own faith; nor have they quite relished the mode of proselytism adopted by the Mussleman reformer, as some tough blows have testified.

In a country held entirely by feudal and military tenure, and where the population is in but a half civilized state, the incursions of a fanatic reformer must be fraught with inconvenience, if not with mischief.

Situated as we are with RUNJEET SINGH, is it not a matter of very little consequence to us, how affairs are administered within his territories, or whether *his* subjects are in a state of insurrection or otherwise? So long as we maintain towards each other terms of neighbourly civility, there is nothing more to be said on either side; and it little concerns us or our interests, who stirs up the turbulent elements of religious or other strife in territories that owe us neither tribute, affection, nor allegiance.

It rather surprises us, than, to learn that more anxiety would appear to be entertained by some, respecting the reformer and his plans, than they seem to merit. They can be of importance, we should imagine, only to RUNJEET himself and his interests. These will furnish sufficient scope for the zeal and abilities of the Musselman crusader, for a longer time than he may have calculated upon.

Some of the Civil Authorities in the Western provinces, it is said, have forbidden meetings of the people, with a view of discussing the reformer's projects, or their passing over to join his ranks.

It strikes us that it would be better policy to let them alone—and to allow them to follow the bent of their own minds; for what is the crusader to us, that we should throw the slightest difficulty in the way of those who may have some idle enthusiasm to throw away on his cause? That is the look-out of the great Punjaub ruler. Let him settle accounts with them: But for us to be anxious lest he should be annoyed by restless and turbulent spirits, is surely supererogatory. He is quite wise and able enough to take care of himself without any of our frontier authorities giving themselves any trouble about the matter.

The Native Papers furnish us with articles of unusual interest in the accounts which they give of the active warfare carrying on in the Punjab, and the result of which has already been the extension of the authority of the Sikh Prince, Runjit Sing, over the greater portion of Afghanistan.—we noticed some time since, the occupation of Peshawer by his troops, after the defeat of the main body of the Mohammedans, whom the cry of a religious war had assembled. By the present extracts, it appears, that his army had advanced farther to the west, and after defeating the Afghan forces, occupied the city of Kabul, the ruler of which was soliciting restoration, by the promised sacrifice of nearly half his revenues. The same policy will probably be pursued in this instance as was adopted in that of Peshawer, and Dost Mohammed Khan will be restored to his station, upon sufficient security being given for his remaining tributary and dependant. This policy does credit to the sagacity of Runjit, who will derive more advantage from the country by governing it through factious chiefs, who have no hold on the loyalty or affections of the Afghans, although recommended to them by identity of origin and belief, than if he attempted to exercise, by his own officers, direct controul over the turbulent and bigoted Afghans. In fact, even now, the Chiefs are subdued, not the people, and from Kashmir to Multan, and even within the Sikh boundaries, to the east of the Atek, the Jehad, or holy war, continues. The original leader, Syed Ahmed, seems to have vanished, and Maulavi Ismaiel is the only individual most ordinarily named as the Chief. There seems, however, to be no system of co-operation in the efforts of the insurgents, and parties start up in different quarters apparently without any determinate plan, without communication with each other, and without leaders or resources. Such demonstrations can only end in the destruction of

those concerned in them; but it may be some time before they are suppressed, and they will not contribute to render the Sikh rule more palatable than it has hitherto proved to the Mohammedan population of the countries upon the Indus. During the life of Runjit, however, it will be vain to attempt resistance, as his whole system of government, and the organization of his military force, exhibit an intelligence and vigour, to which nothing in Afghanistan can be, for an instant, opposed. The extent of his military resources is evidently very considerable, for whilst he has a large force at Kabul and Peshawer, whilst his eldest son, Kherg Sinh, is with an army in Bhawelpur, and whilst the governors of the different provinces are in perpetual motion against the fanatics with their respective contingents, the Maharaja can afford to detain his best disciplined battalions, to the extent of twenty-five thousand men, for purposes apparently of little else than parade at Amritser.

Madras.

THURSDAY, JULY 5.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, July 4.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....26¼ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....24½ *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....¼ *Premium*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....2½ *Discount*

Fort St. George, July 3, 1827.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint E. P. Thompson, Esq. to be Assistant to the Principal Collector of Cuddapah.

A work has recently been published which we imagine will occasion considerable interest throughout the Indian Army of each Presidency the Author is Captain WALTER BADENACH—and the work is entitled "An enquiry into the state of the Indian Army with suggestions for its improvement" which are entitled to every consideration,

The principal alterations proposed, as remedies for existing evils, are enumerated by the Author as follow:

1.—The Army should be more numerously officered in its higher ranks.

2.—Junior Officers should be sooner employed than they are.

3.—The system of irregular corps should be checked.

4.—Officers on the General Staff should not be allowed to remain on the strength of regiments.

5.—Regimental promotion should be allowed to go on as far as the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Honorable Company have the right of promoting to Colonel, as before 1806.

6. Veteran regiments should be raised and officered from the general staff, and made available for all the purposes of internal police, provincial duties, and recruiting for the line.

7.—A fund should be made to induce officers to retire earlier than they would be inclined to do under the present system, and to declare their intention of doing so in India,

8. A new distribution of the troops in the different presidencies, and a new division of the different presidencies themselves should be adopted.

9.—Officers should get grants of land in New South Wales and be allowed to sell their pension *on their own lives.*

10.—Brevet rank should be granted for distinguished services

11.—Local rank should be conferred on officers of very long standing service.

12.—Corporal punishment ought to be abolished in the native army of Bengal.

The tables published by Captain Badenach form by no means the least useful part of the work, they are 1. Strength of the Indian Army in 1796 2 General view of the whole military force in India, with its description and distribution.

3 Shewing the number of officers, who remained in the Bengal Army on the 1st January, 1766, or entered it between that period, and the 1st Dec. 1820, and how they have been disposed of.

4. Number of officers who retired from all the Presidencies of India during the same period, with amount of pensions, &c.

5. Rates of full and half pay on retirement.

Portugal

LONDON TIMES.

"Other papers, besides those to which we formerly alluded, have been intercepted among the rebel baggage in Portugal; and with them fresh and more ample proofs, had such been necessary, of the connexion, or we might say incorporation, of interest and plans, between the Court of Spain and the Portuguese insurgents. The traitorous despatch, of which a copy was given a few days ago in this journal, was addressed, as our readers may remember, to the Queen Dowager of Portugal, and contained a direct acknowledgment that the writer had been appointed by Ferdinand himself, second in command of the rebel army, of which Chaves was, by the same authority commissioned as Commander in Chief. This was no contemptible evidence of a fact decisive against the honour and loyalty of Ferdinand. The papers published on Saturday are three in number—not addressed by one Portuguese to another, and speaking of King Ferdinand in the third person, but letters from a Spaniard in Portugal—a Spanish agent, co-operating with the Portuguese insurgents—to three several Spanish authorities, detailing circumstances relative to the insurrection in which he was personally engaged. They all bear date the same day, viz. the 6th of January, at Lamego. The first epistle is directed to Brigadier General Del Pont, Commandant General of the Spanish province of Oreuse, in Galicia, just beyond the northern frontier of Portugal. In this the worthy Don V. Luis Daeigalupi tells his most excellent countryman, that he has not yet been able to join the army, which was on the right bank on the Maudego, but that a battalion of militia from Telles Jordao's division had marched in to garrison Lamego; that he had great respect for the people about him, meaning the Portuguese we presume, and would do every thing in his power for them "but above all for "our August Sovereign."

The second despatch from this Apostolical Soldier, he addressed to "Don T. Hernando "Martin, Secretary to our Lord the King! "No. 17, Cale de Leganitos, Madrid." After making a similar statement to that of the preceding letter, in relation to the garrison of Lamego, Don Gallipot, or whatever be his name, refers to "what I had yesterday the honour of "writing from Villa Real, to bring to the "knowledge of his Majesty."

In another paragraph he wishes to know whether his "conduct gives satisfaction to his Majesty, which is the sole object of his efforts and assiduities," and all this to the Secretary of the King himself.

In despatch the third of this series, the Spanish incendiary describes himself to Don Pablo Sierra, Knight Pensioner of the Royal Order of Charles III., Madrid, as "experiencing all "the civility and courtesy common to this "country, and assuming at the same time the "tone which befits my mission." In the concluding sentence he says, "*I serve the King with all the fidelity of my heart!*"

This really seems enough, and somewhat more. But indeed, from the speech of Mr. CANNING on the Royal Message, we must conclude, that the Right Hon. Gentleman was then in possession of proofs incontrovertible touching the treacherous hostility of the Court of Madrid, though he concealed what he knew, as the sole means of leaving to Ferdinand the "locus penitentis." Now this was early in December; and how has Ferdinand employed the opportunity of penitence thus afforded him?

The Paris Papers of the 12th, with the *Etoile* dated 13th March, contain but little intelligence of any kind. The *Quotidienne* affirms, that the news from Galicia, received at Madrid, is favourable to the Portuguese rebels; and the *Constitutionnel*, that the preparations for war are continued in Spain with much activity.

MADRID, MARCH 1.—A Decree of Feb. 12, gives a new proof of the zeal of the Spanish Government in hastening the organization of the Royalist Volunteers—ordering the Intendants of Provinces, on pain of being suspended from their offices, to hasten the levy of the taxes imposed by the Decree of 24th August, for the equipment of those troops.

PARIS MARCH 12.—Letters from St. Petersburgh say that differences have arisen between Generals Yermaloff and Paskewitsch relative to the employment of the Russian troops in Georgia under their command. General Diebitsch, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, is gone of the purpose of reconciling them.

Greece

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 17.—M. Von Minziacky, without waiting for the arrival of the Russian Ambassador, the Marquis de Ribeaupiere, has presented a very energetic note relative to the pacification of Greece, which is said to contain the following remarkable passage: "The Sublime Porte itself, must desire an intervention, for if the Greeks should prove conquerors, they would also, in all probability, seek an intervention, and if the Greeks should be subdued, the Porte should not indulge in the delusion, that the Emperor Nicholas would remain an inactive spectator of the massacre of his fellow believers."

This remarkable declaration, the authenticity of which is affirmed on most respectable authority, has caused an extraordinary sensation here, and people are very curious to see how the Divan will act after the arrival of M. de Ribeaupiere; it is well known, that the Reis Effendi had, previously, replied to the confidential verbal overtures of Mr. S. Canning and M. Minziacky on this subject, that the Porte would not accept of any intervention.

English News.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Mr. V. STAURT and Mr. S. RICE rose at the same time, but the former having given way,

Mr. S. RICE said, that the hon. member who had spoken last had replied to a challenge of the hon. bart, and his hon. friend, who had seconded the motion, and had both called on those who opposed the motion to suggest to the house some alternative. The hon. member, who was generally so very clear on all subjects, had not been quite clear on this. Still, however, he saw sufficient of his meaning: that hon. member had sketched the form, but had not sufficient resolution to finish it. He had said, "let us either grant the demands of the Irish frankly and fully, or if we refuse them, let us resist them manfully, so as to suppress and subdue them." Was he quite sure, that if we possessed the will we had the power to suppress and subdue them? He might rest assured that nothing short of total extirpation would effect this. From parts of that hon. member's speech, he should have been led to suppose that he had formerly been friendly to the Catholics, and that it was owing to recent events which had occurred there, that he had been led to change his opinion. If the facts stated in the affidavits to which the hon. member for Derby alluded were true, they furnished grounds for setting aside the election. But he had a right to assume that the contrary was the case, for otherwise, why had the persons who made those statements shrunk from examination? Who were the persons, however, who made the affidavits? That was a material point. They were Roman Catholics, who, according to the hon. member's hypothesis, were perjured persons, and not to be believed on their oaths. Now either the affidavits, or the hon. member's hypothesis were good for nothing. If the affidavits were to be believed, there was an end of the objection against the validity of the oaths taken by the Roman Catholics. If it were true, that on the late election, the Irish consistency obeyed the spiritual warnings of their priests, rather than the temporal threats of their landlords, it only proved that they had abandoned the meaner consideration of self-interest, in order to act upon the firm impulses of religious and patriotic feelings. He would, for the sake of argument, admit all the facts which the hon. member had stated to be true. Then, in GOD's name, he would ask, what had produced such a state of things? It was the effect of the penal code, acting upon the feelings of Catholics and Protestants and exciting them into violence. The penal code it was which had produced all the mischief described by the hon. member, if mischief it were. He begged leave to direct the attention of the house to the first origin of the dissensions between landlord and tenant in Ireland. The hon. member said, that it had its origin in Waterford at the late election. No such thing. Its origin was of an earlier date, as he would prove by a document which he would read to the house. The hon. member here read an address to the Irish people invoking them in the name of heaven to desert their landlords and act for themselves. This, continued the hon. member, was not an address put forth in 1827, in the county of Waterford, and signed by an O'Connel or a Dr. Doyle. No; it was the work of the hon. member's predecessors in the county of Londonderry—of the delegates of Dungannon; it was an address from Protesant delegates to Protestant electors, and it bore the names of many individuals who were now the foremost to complain of the interference of the Catholic priests. Those persons, who felt themselves aggrieved because their tenants had not voted as they wished at the late election, did not, surely mean to contend that tenants were always bound to obey the directions of their landlords under all circumstances. He was sure that the hon. member for Derry would not contend for any thing so preposterous. The late general election was an occasion which not only justified but called upon the Roman Catholic clergy and laity from one end of the kingdom to the other to sacrifice home, property, feelings, every thing but character. The Catholics, by coming forward as they had done, had certainly exposed themselves to the charge which was that night brought against them; but if they had not done so, if they had remained passive, and allowed Lord George Beresford to be returned for Waterford, would not the honourable member and his friends, have said, "Here is a proof in support of the position for which we have so long contended---namely, that emancipation is a question with the few only, and that the great bulk of the nation, the constituency and yeomanry, take no interest in it." If such an argument could have been advanced, he confessed he did not know how he would have been able to deal with it. With respect to the interest taken by the great mass of the poorer classes in Ireland, he must confess it was not so great as that felt by the higher order of Catholics; but nevertheless their sympathies were involved in the question, and if degradation were fixed upon the highest peer in the land, it extended, by means of the sympathy by which the whole of the Catholic body was bound together, to the poorest man in the country. He would ask those gentlemen who denied the interest taken by the bulk of the people in the question of emancipation, whether they ever met with an Irish peasant of mature years who did not know the distinction which existed in law between a Protestant and a Catholic, and who did not know the distance at which Ireland was placed from England with respect to all that constituted the happiness of social life. The Catholic, knowing the inequality of the law, ceased to have any confidence in it. It mattered not how the law was administered, so long public opinion was against it. It might be said, that the Irish representatives were under the influence of their Catholic constituents, and only spoke their sentiments. The question was, were the Irish representatives fair witnesses in the case? If the opponents of emancipation sincerely believed, as they asserted, that the necessary consequence of the measure would be to put the lives and property of Protestants in jeopardy, they (the Irish representatives) must at least be admitted to be disinterested when they gave that measure their support. There were many new members in the house, and he entreated them to weigh the question well before they placed themselves in opposition to the declared wishes of the majority of the Irish representatives. The question was not one respecting a sugar island, more or less. It was one regarding a great people—it was a question of Irish interests and British convictions. He looked forward to the result of the discussion with great anxiety, and he could not contemplate the possibility of an unsuccessful issue without alarm. If the British House of Commons were wise and generous, they would pause before they came to a decision which would seal the ruin of Ireland.

Mr. V. STUART felt himself called upon to say a few words in behalf of the Catholic clergy, who had been subjected to so much censure. For unaffected piety, and the zealous discharge of the duties of their office, they were not surpassed by the clergy of any other persuasion in Europe.

Mr. G. BANKES referred to the address presented to the Marquis of Waterford by the freeholders of that county but a few months before the election, and insisted that nothing short of the dominating power of the Catholic religion could have induced those persons to vote afterwards against that landlord whom they had designated less as a master than a father or a brother. The hon. member concluded his speech by declaring that he was decidedly opposed to the motion of the hon. bart.

Mr. BROWNLOW observed, that although he was aware how idle it was for him to attempt to add any thing to the arguments of the hon. baronet, and those hon. members who had supported his motion, yet he was peculiarly anxious to state the reasons for his vote on the present occasion. This was a question of more absorbing interest in Ireland, than any which had occured, or ever would occur; and he hoped, that, in this important question, hon. members had come to the consideration of it in a serious mood of temper, and as far as possible, stripped of preconceived opinions. He hoped that they would go to the division with all that gravity and seriousnes which became men who were to decide a question of life or death (Hear) He had heard it frequently said, by the opponents of this measure, that they would resist to the last, that they would die in the last ditch, that they would tie the colours on the mast; but he would ask any man whether, if the Catholics should not succeed to night, or next year, or if they should haply drag on for two or three more years,—whether the present system was one which could be permanent?—If there was any member who thought so, he (Mr. Brownlow) would tell him that he was totally ignorant of the state of Ireland. So we understood the honourable member; but his situation was so unfavourable for speech being heard in the gallery, and his voice so frequently fell towards the close of his periods, that many passages of of his speech were very imperfectly heard.) The hon. member referred to an opinion expressed by Dean Swift, in treating of the sacramental test, namely, that the Irish had no talents, no leaders, no organization, and were entirely without power. This was the state of Ireland in his time; and what was the state of that country in 1790. when a petition was set on foot to procure the repeal of the disqualifying act, Let the house compare the state of Ireland at those periods with its present state. He (Mr. Brownlow) had stated before, and he now repeated it, from his own observation and experience, and from what he had collected from credible witnesses, that such was the present condition of Ireland, that this measure could not be longer postponed. He had said then, and he said now, that we were on the ridge of a hill: we could not stand still, and were we to go back? The honorable member for Derry (Mr. Dawson) had not spoken out upon this point; he had dropped something about "firmness" and "decision;" was it to be collected from thence that the hon. member was disposed to have recourse to violence? (Hear.) However persons might disguise the matter themselves, we must go forward to realize the expectation which reigned in every man's mind. The concessions hitherto made to the Catholics amounted to no more than giving them freedom with one hand and a blow with the other. Then what was to be done? This was the question put by the hon. baronet. He said, try emancipation. The hon. member for Derry told the house to observe what the Catholic priests had done at the election. He (Mr. Brownlow) had seen an infinitely greater number of cases in the county he represented, where the ties between landlord and tenant had been broken, in which the parties were Protestants, than where they were Protestants and Catholics. The priests said to the Catholic freeholders, with reference to the Protestant representatives, these men do not believe you on your oath; but as to their religion, it is not a question for us to try; it is a question between heaven and the individual. The actu-

al condition of Ireland was dre[illegible]ul; there was no such thing as law in Irel[illegible]; the constitution [illegible]re was tumbling to [illegible]ieces. This was the state of things to be [illegible]ovided for in that country, and this was t[illegible] representation which he (Mr. Brownlow) wished to lay before the hon. members f[illegible] their consideration. Then, were things to remain in their present state? The Cath[illegible]ics were to a man discontented. There could be no doubt of that. The spirit of liberty ran like an electric spark, and the Catholics were determined to bring their wrongs before the house until they succeeded in their object. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Brownlow) knew it was said that this spirit had been produced by certain individuals of the Catholic Association. He did not know how it was produced—but there was the spirit. The individuals referred to might be called traitors or any thing it pleased people to call them; but they did possess the affections of the Catholics. If he (Mr. Brownlow) had one grain of responsibility in the Government, or any influence in it, he should not enjoy one moment's slumber until he had seen the Catholics of Ireland relieved from their present disabilities. Such was the state of Ireland, and what, he asked, was to be done? The Catholics were discontented; and the Protestants were held up as a band of persecutors. How could it be expected that a country, where one million expelled six millions, could be in a state of comfort and happiness? The hon. member then went on to observe, that the eminence to which Protestants might attain in Ireland, in its present state, was one which was calculated to inflict pain, as he must feel conscious that he rose on the oppression of his brethren. The success of the Protestant, in the course from which so many of his Catholic fellow-subjects were excluded, was attended with odium. He (Mr. Brownlow) would, therefore, implore of the house, for the sake of the Protestants of Ireland, for the sake of the Protestanism, to which they were so much attached, to put an end to distinctions so invidious, to allow the Protestants time to attend to their own rights and privileges, and interests, from which their attention was at present so much distracted. The distinctions to which Protestants only could now attain, exposed them to much hatred and obloquy and danger. Let them, he begged, be taken down from the eminence on which they were placed, and on which they could not continue with safety, as long as they held it exclusively. (Hear, hear.) He had felt it his duty to make those few remarks to lay before the house his opinion as to the state of Ireland, and he now implored them to devise such remedy as would place the Roman Catholic inhabitants of that country in a state of content, and the Protestants in a state of security. (Hear.)

Mr. Cust said, that the present was the eighth session in which he had given his opinion on this important subject, and that opinion he must say remained unaltered by any thing which he had seen or heard since he voted on its first discussion. One of the great grounds on which the question was brought forward was, that it would bring about a change for the better in the condition of Ireland. No man was more anxious for such a change than he was. A change was necessary, for in fact it was almost impossible that Ireland could remain as she was; but then emancipation was not the means by which so desirable a change could be effected.

Mr. G. Moore said, that in addressing the house, he was sensible of the great difficulties which a new member had to encounter in rising to oppose the claims of so large a body of his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, which had been so ably advocated by the hon. bart. and the noble lord who seconded his motion. It was impossible, when the house was thus forcibly called upon to vindicate a nation's right, to redress her grievances, not to feel that any man who rose to oppose such a motion had much to encounter, from the enthusiasm which such topics, ably handled, were calculated to excite. But if he felt diffidence in his own powers of meeting this important question, he was confident, from the belief that the house would give to it all the grave attention which its importance deserved. If they did—if they stripped it of all the colouring which had been given to it in the speeches of hon. members, it would, he thought, be found that the principles on which concession was opposed, were not only consistent with liberty, civil, political, and religious, but were absolutely indispensable in the maintenance of the constitution which we now enjoyed. (Hear; hear.) The question was not one of national liberty—it was a question regarding the admission of one sect to political power. The question now came before the house only with one object. In all former discussions, the most moderate of its advocates had always admitted, that emancipation should be accompanied with some security to guard the Protestant Church and State. From the total silence of the hon. baronet and the noble lord who seconded him, he (Mr. Moore) was led to believe that the idea of securities was now abandoned, and in this opinion he was confirmed by the language of the petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, which the hon. baronet presented on a former evening, a petition in which they broadly claimed the admission to political power unqualified, unconditioned, and unrestrained. (Hear, hear.) He asked the house whether they were prepared to make such a concession—to throw down those bulwarks which the wisdom and firmness of their ancestors had placed round the constitution; and to do so without even an offer of any scheme or plan of security? He did not mean to blame the petitioners for this course, for he had never heard of any rational scheme of security on which any reliance could be placed. It was objected that those who opposed this question were opposed to the rights of their fellow-subjects. He took leave to say that this was an unfounded objection. He, for one, did not resist the concession to the Roman Catholic on account of his faith alone. It was not his adherence to particular religious tenants which constituted the objection in his maind on which to ground his exclusion from power; but he objected to the admission of the Roman Catholic to power, because his religious tenants bound him to a system beyond them, to a system which acknowledged the dominion of a foreign power—a system of ecclesiastical authority, which, though theoretically spiritual, was in practice but too frequently extended to temporal objects. The honourable member, after some other remarks, rendered partly inaudible by the low tone in which he finished many of his sentence (a difficulty with which we had to contend during the greater part of his speech) proceeded to advert to the state of the Catholic church in Ireland. The Catholic Church in Ireland, it was well known, assumed a power and pre-eminence equal if not superior to the established religion. The members of that church boasted of their unbroken succession. The hold which they had on the minds of the people of that country was as extensive in its sway as it was dangerous in its consequences. Would there be no danger then in admitting into that house men who would be influenced by the control of such a body? (Hear.) The friends of emancipation answered this objection by saying that Catholic members of Parliament would be bound by an oath to uphold the constitution in church and state, but he denied that such a pledge would be a sufficient security against the machinations and intrigues of designings men. (Hear hear.) He implored the house, however, before they adopted any measures favourable to the important question which was now before them, to pause and weigh well the consequences which their decision might involve. In what a situation, he would ask, would an illustrious character be placed, if called upon to violate his coronation oath—an oath, the spirit and terms of which went directly to the maintenance of Protestant ascendancy? (Cheers.)

Mr. Richard Martin rose amid loud and repeated cries to adjourn, and the noise and confusion which followed prevented us for several minutes from catching the observations of the hon. member. He denied that the Catholic priesthood had exerted their influence improperly in the late elections in Ireland.

Sir J. Newport moved the adjournment of the house, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the improbability of the question being decided without at least another night's discussion. The further consideration of the question was accordingly postponed.

(To be Continued.)

THE ARMY.

Detachments belonging to the 12th Lancers, the Grenadier Guards and the 4th Regiment of Infautry; have received orders to embark at Portsmouth; and detachments belonging to the 23d and 43d Regiments of Foot are ordered to embark at Plymouth, on board his Majesty's ship Romney, for conveyance to Portugal.

One troop belonging to the 4th Dragoon Guards is ordered to march this day from Coventry, for Christchurch.

Two troops belonging to the 4th Dragoon Guards are ordered to march this day from Birmingham, for Coventry.

Detachments belonging to the 4th and 35th Regiments of Foot received orders to march this morning from Westminster, for Portsmouth.

A detachment belonging to the 76th Regiment of Infantry received orders to march this morning from Westminster, for Portsmouth, on route to Jersey.

A detachment belonging to the 70th Regiment of Foot received orders to march this morning from Westminster, for Portsmouth, on rout to Guernsey.

(From the Court Circular.)

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

We are happy to say,, that the Noble Earl has so far recovered his strength, as to be able to walk to and fro in his chamber. Yesterday, Sir Henry Halford and Dr. Drever held a consultation from half-past twelve to one o'clock, when they issued the following bulletin:—

"Fife House, March 14.

"Lord Liverpool is going on very well, and has passed a good night.

MR. CANNING.

In addition to Dr. Holland and Dr. Warrent, the Right Hon. Gentleman is attended By Mr. Shuter. They had a consultation yesterday at half-past twelve o'clock, which lasted about half an hour, when their report was, "that Mr. Canning is is going on well."

LITERATURE.

THE BROKEN HEART.

(Concluded from our last.)

There was one member of the family at the Toll, of whom no mention has yet been made; but who, if long and faithful services entitle a domestic to notice, ought not to be passed over. Old Bligh, like his master, had spent his best days in the navy. He was originally a cabin-boy, in the frigate of which Captain Wilmot was first lieutenant, and, as such, waited upon his officer. When the Lieutenant obtained promotion, Bligh followed him to his own ship, where he filled the situations, first, of coxswain to the captain's barge, and, afterwards, of steward in his cabin; and, when the Captain himself abandoned the service, Bligh did not forsake him. He now executed the joint offices of maitre d'hotel; footman, and head gardener; and was as sincerely attached to Rose, and her father, as if he had been their relation. It is a curious fact, that, whilst others treated Major Elliot with confidence the most boundless, old Bligh could not be prevailed upon to regard him without something of suspicion. Civil and attentive to him, he invariably was; because he saw that a contrary line of conduct would have been displeasing to his master; but he took no liberties with him, nor addressed him in that familiar tone, which old servants are apt to employ, when they believe that thy are addressing those who have the interests of the family really at heart. Of this, the Major himself was not unobservant, and he more than once complained of it to Rose.

There was another singular circumstance remarked, at this time, by the friends of the family. Major Elliot had, for some weeks back, been more grave and thoughtful than appeared natural to him: and the nearer the wedding-day approached, the more frequent, and decided, his fits of abstraction became. Since the adventure with the soldier and his wife, in particular, his manner exhibited symptoms the most marked, of a state of mind very far from being composed. He would drop into fits of musing, even whilst Rose was by; and, when she was not present, he hardly attempted to speak a word,—For this behaviour, many reasons were assigned. Some imagined that, now, when the moment of trial was at hand, his family pride, or, perhaps, the positive interference of his relations, began to throw impediments in the way; others fancied that his own inclinations were changed, and that he repented of an engagement too rashly entered into. The only individuals, indeed, who neither observed the circumstance, nor hazarded a conjecture respecting it, were Rose and her father. Their minds were too busily occupied in contemplating their own approaching separation, to permit their seeing with eyes as clear as those of persons far less deeply interested; and they were too conscious of being themselves liable to fits of musing and forgetfulness, to look, with alarm or suspicion, upon the musings and forgetfulness of the Major.

And, wow, but one day stood between the wishes of the lovers, and their accomplishment. It so happened, that, on that day, a small party,—the curate of the parish, with his mother and sister,—had been invited to meet Major Elliot at dinner. Between the Curate (the reverend Abraham Williams) and Captain Wilmot, a close intimacy subsisted, and Miss Williams and Rose were bosom-friends. The party were in the act of discussing certain arrangements, which were to take place subsequent to the wedding;—the direction of the marriage-jaunt was under consideration,—when old Bligh made his appearance, and informed Rose, that a person in the kitchen desired to see her. Rose, instantly, obeyed the summons, and had reached the parlour door, when the jingling of spurs in the hall, beyond, arrested her. Major Elliot entered; he seemed heated, and a good deal agitated. "Whither go you, love?" cried he, in a hurried tone, seizing Rose by the hand, and leading her back to her chair. "Some one desires to see me," replied Rose, smiling sweetly, and gently disengaging herself; "I shall be with you again in a minute."—"Do not go, love," exclaimed the Major, forcibly detaining her, and yet struggling to appear calm; "I know who has asked to see you. I saw her enter by the back way, as I came up the avenue. It is the woman with whom you promised to hold no farther intercourse. You will not go, now."—"No, certainly," answered Rose "Tell the woman, Bligh, that I cannot see her; but, if she has any thing to communicate, let her send in her message by you."

The awkwardness attendant upon such a scene had, in some degree, passed away, and all parties were recovering their wonted composure, when Bligh again entered: "The woman would hardly be persuaded to go, Miss," said he; "and though I told her how you were engaged, she was only the more desirous, on that account, to see you. At last, when I positively assured her you could not be spoken with, she asked for pen, ink, and paper, and wrote a little note, which is here."

"Read it not, Rose," exclaimed Major Elliot starting from his chair, and grasping at the bit of paper. "It is some infernal petition, some imposture, to deceive your good nature;—read it not." Bligh, however, knew his duty better, than to permit a note, addressed to his mistress, to pass into other hands. He shrunk back from the Major's clutch, and held it tight. "Nay, Elliot," said Rose, "this is absolute folly. You must look upon me as no better than a child, if you imagine that a single note, or any other single communication, either with the husband or the wife, must necessarily expose me to danger.—But I have no desire to read her billet. Give it to my father, Bligh, or to Mr. Williams,—he is beside you."—"Give it to me," cried the Major, in a voice of thunder; at the same time grasping Bligh, fiercely, by the collar, "as you value your life." The whole party were struck with astonishment; Captain Wilmot half rose from his chair; whilst Rose trembled excessively, the colour coming and going, upon her cheeks, in rapid succession. As to Bligh, he shook off the Major's hand with the coolness of a veteran, and, delivering the note to the Curate, stood, bold upright, between him and his own late assailant. "Read, Mr. Williams," said Rose, in a tone of womanly dignity; "and read aloud, that all may hear you. There must be something singular, indeed, in that piece of paper, when it produces such effects." Mr. Williams did read; but, before he came to an end, Major Elliot was gone. The letter ran thus:

"I have followed you, dear lady, far and near for the purpose of putting you upon your guard; but no opportunity of speaking has been afforded me; even now you will not see me. But, perhaps, you may read this, and, if so, the kind office which you rendered to me and my husband, will not go unrewarded. Oh, lady, beware of Major Elliot—he is a villain and will betray you. They say you are to wed him to-morrow. Wed him not, for he is married already; his wife now lives in the very county from which I and my husband came."

It were impossible to describe the effect which the perusal of the above note produced upon all who listened to it. It seemed as if sleep had suddenly fallen upon them: for all sat, or stood, motionless, as if the Arabian tale had been verified in them, and they had all been changed into marble. Two seconds, perhaps, elapsed, ere their senses were suddenly and painfully recalled. Rose, who had been standing in the middle of the apartment, dropped, like one smitten by a deadly wound: not a sound, or motion, marked the workings of her feelings, but, at once, she fell flat upon the carpet. "My child, my child!" shrieked the Captain, roused by the situation of his daughter; "my Rose, my own darling child! Help! run! ride fly! fly for medical assistance!—look to her:—and you, Bligh, fetch me my pistols!—O, the villain—fetch me my pistols, I say!—saddle the horse, and let me follow him. I am old, but there is strength enough left to draw a trigger, and he shall feel it." Thus the old man raved, alternately lamenting over his daughter's fate, and cursing her betrayer. Nor was it without great exertions on the part of the Clergyman, that he was prevented from immediately carrying his plans of vengeance into effect.—But the situation of Rose was even more pitiable than that of her parent—she was borne to her chamber in a state not of absolute insensibility, for her eyes opened and closed, and her hands occasionally moved; but no sleep came to refresh her; and the only word which she uttered, was, once or twice, that the name of Elliot passed, as it appeared, involuntarily across her lips.

Our tale is drawing to a close, and it is a melancholy one. The first dawn of the following day no sooner appeared, than Captain Wilmot, intent upon chasting the treachery of Major Elliot, set out, attended by Bligh, towards the barracks. It seemed as if, on the present occasion, the old man's strength, both of body and mind, were supernaturally re-nerved. But the pursuit was fruitless; Elliot had not returned to his quarters. It was afterwards discovered, that immediately on quitting the Toll, he took the road for London; from whence, having obtained permission to join the portion of his corps employed on foreign service, be embarked for the East Indies. What ultimately became of him whether a pestilential climate carried him off, is not known. The only intelligence respecting him, indeed, which ever reached his ill-fated mistress, was conveyed in a letter from himself. It bore date ten days posterior to the discovery of his baseness, and was thus worded:

"How, or in what terms, I am to address you, most beloved and most injured of women, I know not. That you will condescend to peruse these lines, knowing from whom they come, I am doubtful; and if you do peruse them, where will be the benefit? Rose, canst thou forgive me? I deserve it not; that I know:—but you,—you were ever a being of purity and mercy!—Can that mercy extend even to me? I acknowledge myself to be a villian; but I am not a heartless one. I know that I could have betrayed and seduced you; and that, had not Providence interfered to save you, you would have been, ere this, miserable, as I am now. All this I acknowledge, and so offer no excuse for it. I only write to say, that, go where I will, your image shall accompany me.

"I have loved but one; that one is yourself. My marriage was entered into as a means of extricating myself from pecuniary embarrassments; but the woman, with whom the hated connection is formed, I loathed at the time, and she has long ceased to be treated as my wife. You, Rose, you only have I loved. God is my witness, that I proceeded in my villainy, step by step; that, when first I saw you, I dreamed not of your ruin; that, at each visit, your influence over me became greater and greater; that, at last, I felt how worthless life would be without you; that—But why all this? Do I seek to palliate my wickedness? No, no, no! Farewell, dear Rosa, for ever! Your miniature hangs upon my bosom; and there it shall remain, till that bosom cease to beat. To-morrow, I embark for a distant land, from which I shall never return. But may you yet be happy!—May the image of one, who would have been, to you, all that man ever was to woman, cease to retain a place in your memory; and may another and a more worthy lover, restore to you that peace which I have basely taken away. For me, my only resting place is the grave!"

Rose, whose health had seriously suffered from the shock which her nerves experienced, had just quitted her room, and was able to appear, as usual, in the parlour, when the preceding letter reached her. It had a powerful, but not an agonizing effect, upon her feelings. She wept, bitterly, over it; but never, except at the moment, was she observed to allude to its contents. The name of Elliot, indeed, soon ceased to be heard at the Toll; and, to a stranger, it might have appeared as if no such person had ever visited it. The only remembrance of him, and to the scenes connected with him, not positively set aside, was the Arab pony. That little animals at his mistress's express desire, was still permitted to browse and play about the paddock's

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he was still as great a favourite as ever; and still cantered up to the gate, at the sound of her voice, to receive his little portion of bread, from her hand; but she never mounted him again. No saddle, indeed, was put upon his back, till after the last scene in this sad drama had been acted.

Rose Wilmot was a strong-minded and pious girl, but she was a girl of deep and enthusiastic feeling. She never complained; and she did her best to assume that cheerfulness, which, now, she, no longer, experienced. But the exertion, necessary to effect that end, was too great, not to be apparent; and at no moment was she an object of livelier commiseration, than when she most strenuously endeavoured to appear happy. Poor Rose! she was smitten where wounds are always the most severe; and her's was mortal!

For several months, strong hopes were entertained, that youth, a naturally good constitution, and change of air and scene, would work their customary results, and restore her to herself. To secure for her the last-mentioned benefit, Captain Wilmot chalked out, and carried partly into effect, a tour through several of the most interesting counties in England.—But all would not do. The maiden became, daily, weaker and weaker, and, at length, entreated to be conveyed home, that she might die in the abode of her fathers.

Alas! what a change was now visible in Rose! The delicate hue, which was wont to tinge her cheek, had given place to an alternate hectic flush, and deadly paleness. Her fine hazel eye was still bright and expressive; but the brilliance was that which consumption never fails to produce, and the expression was one of unchanging pensiveness. She was no longer the lively and cheerful creature, whose very step gave evidence of a contended mind, and whose playful conversation communicated happiness to those with whom she associated, but, "the ghost of what she was;" she could only crawl from her chamber to the parlour, and from thence, when the sun shone warmly out, to a seat upon the lawn. Poor Rose! The first autumnal leaves were beginning to fall, when she returned to her home; the last were still upon the trees, when she was carried to her grave.

It is useless to continue such a narrative much further:—nay, were there not a few details in possession of the writer, which were communicated by the clergyman who attended Rose, during her last illness, it might justly conclude here. But these we are tempted to give; and we give them in the language of the Rev. Abraham Williams, from whom they were received.

"The disease," says our informant, "gained ground upon her, rapidly; and, in a little while, she was no longer able to quit her room. A sofa was then placed for her, near the window, on which, for an hour or two each day, she reposed. But even this,—the exertion of being lifted from one place to another,—became, soon, too much for her; and she wholly kept her bed. The calmness and fortitude, which distinguished her from the first, never, however, left her. Feeling, indeed, that the hand of death was upon her, she no longer scrupled to speak of Elliot; but it was, invariably, as of one whom she had loved, and could still love, to idolatry. 'Surely, God will forgive him,' said she, on one occasion, when the sacrament was about to be administered to her. 'I say not that he was guiltless; oh! no, no! But I forgive him, freely, freely! oh, most freely! and here,' clasping her thin white hands together, 'I pray, that he may be forgiven by Him, who knoweth whereof we are made, and who is not extreme to mark what is done amiss,' Mortal man could not witness such a scene, and restrain his tears.

"I had sat with her till a late hour, one evening, in the latter end of October, and she appeared more easy and cheerful than usual. Our devotions being ended, we had talked, as we were accustomed to talk, partly of the unhappy cause of her sorrow, and partly of the children at the school, and the poor families whom she had been wont to relieve; and I was rising to depart, when she laid her burning hand, gently, upon mine, and besought me to remain a few moments longer. 'It is a strange fancy,' said she, 'but I wish to give a few directions respecting my funeral. Let no parade or show attend it. Let your sister, with five other of my most intimate acquaintances, (and here she named them,) carry me to the grave; and let no monument be erected over me. I should like that a few flowers, only, were planted. The Scotch rose was ever a favourite with me, in life; and I fancy that, even in death, I would have it blow near me. You will call me a silly girl for all this,' added she, smiling like a cherub, 'but you will indulge my whim.' Of course, I promised all that she required. 'Good night, Rose!' said I; 'you shall see me again on the morrow,'—'Good night!' replied she: 'but to that morrow, no night will succeed.'

"Except the last words uttered by Rose, as I was closing the door, I could not tax my memory with any thing peculiarly solemn in our parting; yet something whispered that we should meet no more. Neither was the reverse desirable, that we should. Of her recovery, all hope had long been laid aside; and however free from pain consumptive patients may be, in the early stage of the disease, towards the last, their sufferings are, usually, acute. Such had been the case with Rose. At first, her decline was smooth and gradual;—her life appeared to steal away like the sands through an hour glass; or the waters of a quiet river; but, of late, she had experienced the pains of dying, in no ordinary degree: the kindest wish of those who loved her, accordingly, was, that her miseries might soon terminate, Nor were they of long continuance. The sound of the passing bell, at an early hour next morning, gave notice, that some spirit had returned to him who gave it; and, upon inquiry, it appeared, that Rose, had fallen asleep! She died,—no one could tell when; for the nurse, who sat beside her heard neither groan nor struggle; nor was it till after several moments spent in examining her countenance, that the female could satisfy *herself*, that she was no more."

There are few scenes more innocently or chastly affecting, than the funeral of a young female, in that part of the county where Rose Wilmot lived and died. The shell, instead of being muffled up in a pall, is covered with a damask cloth, white as the skill of the bleacher can make it; and is borne upon the shoulders of six young men, each wearing a white silk scarf over his shoulder, a white silk band about his and ahat, knot of white ribbon on his left breast. By the side of the coffin, and arrayed in white, walk the six chief mourners, damsels of the same age, or nearly the same age, with the deceased; whilst the rest follow, two by two, either dressed in robes of the same virgin hue, or wearing white scarfs over their more sable habiliments. Then come the children of the school; provided, (as was the case with Rose,) the deceased had been a person of some consequence, followed by her poorer neighbours, carrying, each, a bunch of flowers, or a branch of yew or rosemary, to scatter over her coffin, as soon as it is lowered into the earth. Besides all which, there is, in the funeral service itself, something affecting, beyond all the formularies that have ever been compiled; especially, when both he who reads, and they who listen to it, are convinced, that the being, over whose mortal remains it is pronounced, was not unworthy of it.—Poor Rose! all these honours, both of thought and deed, attended her to the grave; nor was there a dry eye in the church-yard, during the progess of the melancholy ceremony.

Our tale is told; except, indeed, it be deemed proper to relate, how this fearful blow operated upon Captain Wilmot. He never recovered it; he pined and wasted, like a tree whose bark is stripped; and, in six months, was laid beside his daughter. Honest Bligh alone survives; and now keeps a respectable public house, in a market-town not far removed from the Toll.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

JOHNSON VS. POPE.

This action was for assault and battery committed in September 1825. on board the free trader Asia.—Pope Commander, while off Ceylon and on her voyage from Bengal to England.

Mr. Serjeant Wilde, counsel for the Plaintiff stated (and witnesses upheld what he advanced) that the Plaintiff then a seaman of the Asia, had been violently assaulted, knocked down and pommeled by Captain Pope, upon descending on deck from reefing the fore-top sail; that no equivalent provocation was given by the Plaintiff; and that the virulence of a certain complaint which he had then upon him was thereby considerably aggravated. Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, for the defendant, said, that the Plaintiff had the story all his own way, for by delaying to bring his action till Captain Pope's witnesses were all abroad he had put it out of his power to contradict the evidence brought against his client. The learned counsel likewise affirmed that the alleged assault was nothing but a necessary punishment.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up, and said that to justify the master of a ship in striking a seaman the necessity of the act must be proven. The Plaintiff had been struck; but Captain Pope failed to show that the chastisement he gave him was done with the pure intention of preserving surbordination on board, and on the contrary his own registered certificate proved that the crew behaved peaceably throughout the voyage. Yet the jury in mitigation of damages would consider that the neglect of the Plaintiff had probably destroyed Captain Pope's defence and that the evidence should be received with suspicion since seamen link closely together, and highly colour their side of a case.

The Jury after some deliberation returned a verdict for the Plaintiff damages £ 100.

A Sunday Paper (need we name it!) has published a shameful misrepresentation of some of the circumstances of the quarrel between Mr. BROUGHAM and Mr. RAIKES. It insinuates that Mr. BROUGHAM procured himself to be arrested as soon as he had sent the challenge to Mr. RAIKES, The fact is, as at least 20 persons present can testify, that Mr. SPRING RICE, who was a witness of the extraordinary proceeding of Mr, RAIKES in the public Club room, and inferred from Mr. BROUGHAM's immediate departure that a challenge would ensue, went himself instantly to Bow-street, and obtained a warrant which was executed within less than an hour after the scene at BROOKES's. The notoriety of the quarrel reached the ears of the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, who immediately placed Mr. BROUGHAN under additional restrictions, by binding him in a heavy penalty not to leave the Kingdom .We may here state, that the speech which gave occasion to the quarrel was declared by Mr. SCARLETT, Mr, RAIKE's Counsel, not to have exceeded the just limits of professional license! and that Mr. RAIKES himself is reported to have viewed the matter in the same light, till a contrary conviction was impressed upon him by certain persons in whose minds Mr, BROUGHAM's caustic vituperation of the morals of fashionable life had excited equal resentment and dismay.

Truckleborough Hall. The satire of this new novel is not, we understand, confined as is usual in works of this description, to the ridicule of any *particular* party, but glances sharply at *all*, from the advocate of passive obedience to the low and absurd radical. Many well-known schemers in politics, (servile Tories; inconsistent Whigs, wild reformers, and reverend hunters after the good things of this life), are brought upon the tapis, and exhibited in situations, by the contemplation of which, it is hoped that themselves will be edified, and that readers in general will be amused.

SUPERTITION.—A short time since, a little boy fell into the River Tamar, a few miles from Devonport, and was drowned. The watermen being unable to find the body, the mother was advised to stick a candle in a wooden bowl, and set it afloat, with a recommendatory prayer to St. Nicholas, and that the bowl would then stop over the corpse. This nonsensical experiment she put in practice, but the current drifted the candle against a boat-load of hay, which took fire, and the flame communicated to the house on the bank of the river, consuming it to ashes. St. Nicholas is a patron of mariners, and has been said to do wonders on board of ships, but it would seem he does not condescend to protect barges and lighters, much less to steer a bowl upon a river. How far his credit may have suffered by the negligence, we are not informed; but, we think, he ought not again to be trusted with a lighted candle.—*Exeter Gazette.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

RAINING TREES.

In the ancient histories of travellers in America, and also by Thévet, in his Cosmographia, mention is made of a tree which attracted the clouds from the heavens, and converted them into rain in the dry deserts. These relations have been considered as fables. There has been lately found in Brazil a tree, the young branches of which drop water, which falls almost like a shower. This tree, to which Leander has given the name of *cubea pluviosa* is transferred by M. Decandolle to the genus *Cæsalpina*, Also many vegetables, as the *calamus rotang* and tender climbing plants, the vine, and other twigs, at the season of sap, particularly when they are cut, *weep* abundantly. This genus Cæsalpina, which furnishes the dyeing wood of Pernambuco and Sappan, presents also a species, the leaves of which are almost as sensible to the touch as the sensitive plants at Malabar.—*Journal de Pharmacie.*

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

Professor Seyffarth, of Leipsig, who arrived at Naples on Oct. 3, had previously passed three months at Rome, where he found and deciphered a very considerable number of Egyptian antiquities, which are not so much in great museums as dispersed in the Vatican, the Capitol, the Palace Conservatori, the Propaganda, the Villa Albani, and in the possession of many private persons, besides the thirteen obelisks. Free access to all these treasures was given him in the most liberal manner; and, what never before occurred, the copying of the obelisks was executed with the evident good will of the government, through the intervention of the resident foreign ambassadors, Professor S. himself superintending the work. He found, particularly, an extraordinary number of statues and utensils of the Egyptians, of admirable workmanship, and also many large statues and papyri. The latter are for the most part historical, relating to all the dynasties of the sovereigns of Egypt, from Menos to the times of the Romans; from which it appears, among other things, that Osiris was a real person. He found the picture of a Jew in bonds, as at Munich and Turin, also under a mummy, and with it wariating, from which it clearly appeared that the state of slavery to which the Jews were reduced was alluded to. Besides these monuments, he met with others of a rarer description and of greater utility. He found the Old and New Testaments in the Sefitic, and the Pentateuch in the Memphitic dialect, the Acts of the Councils of Nicæa and Ephesus in the Coptic language; also Coptic glossaries and grammars in the Arabic language, from which, among other things, the Coptic numeral system is incontestably demonstrated.

NOVEL AND CURIOUS MANUFACTURE.—

M. Habenstreet, of Munich, and old officer, by patiently directing the labour of caterpillars within a limited space, has succeeded in producing an entirely new and very extraordinary kind of fabric. These caterpillars are the larva of a butterfly known by the name of *finea punctata*, or, according to other naturalists, *finea padilla*. Their instinct leads them to construct above themselves a covering (*tente*) of extreme fineness, but, nevertheless firm enough to be impenetrable by air; which covering can be easily detached [illegible]. The inventor has made these insects work on a sus, ended paper model, to which he gives exactly the form and the size which he requires He has thus obtained, at pleasure, among other articles, square shawls, of the dimension of an ell; shawls two ells in length. and one in width; an aerostatic balloon, four feet high by two in horizontal diameter; a lady's entire dress with sleeves, but without seam. When he wishes to give to the fabric any prescribed shape, all that he finds necessary is to touch the limits which ought not to be passed. with oil; for which the caterpillars have a naturel repugnance, so strong, that they will not come in contact with it. The fabric, although perfectly consistent, surpasses the finest cambric in lightness. The balloon which we have mentioned weighs less than five grains. The warmth of the hand is sufficient instantly to inflate it; and the flame of a single match, held under it for a few seconds, is enough to raise it to a very considerable height, whence it will not descend for half an hour. When a shawl of the size of a square ell has been well stretched, it has been blown into the air by means of a small pair of bellows, and then resembles a light smoke, subject to the slightest agitation of the atmosphere.

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